The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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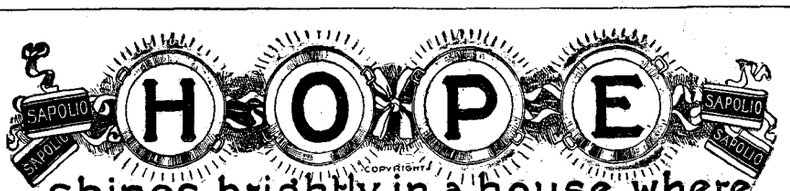

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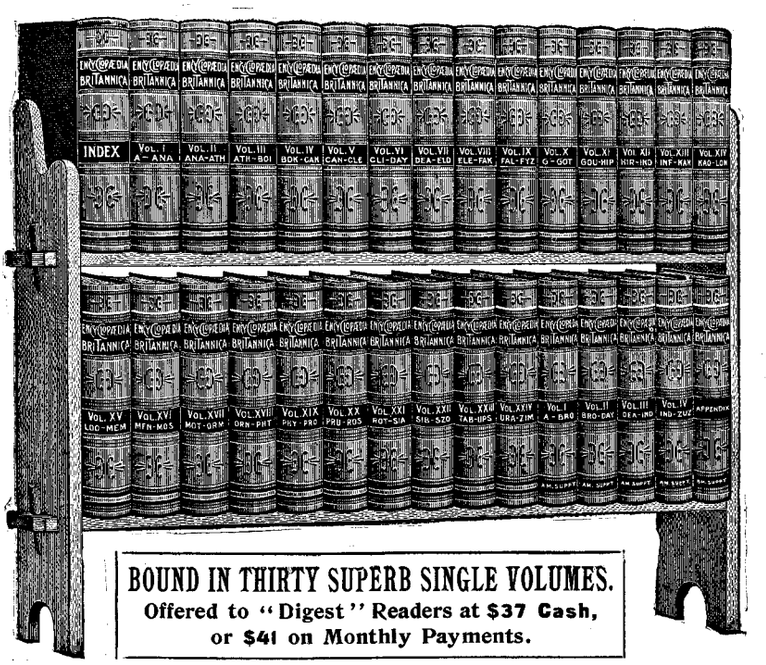

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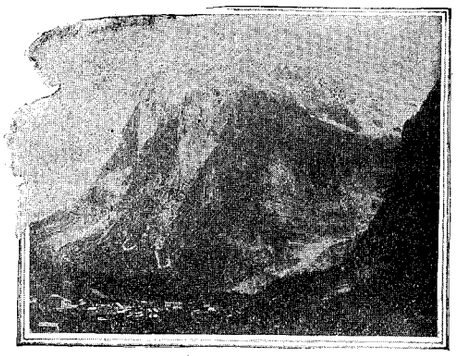

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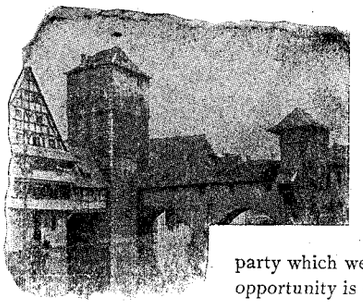

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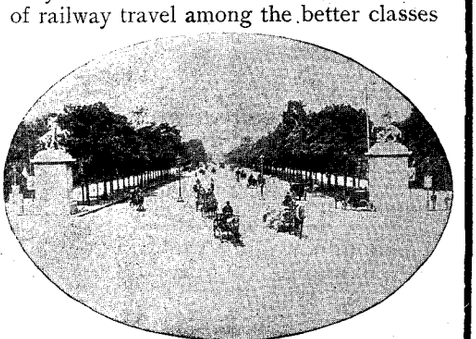

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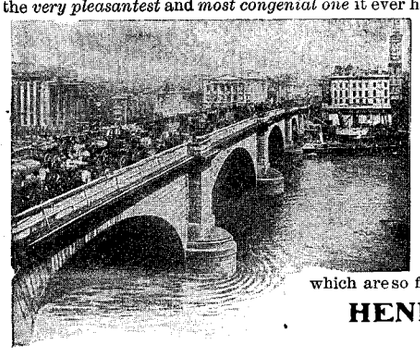

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP AND A THIRD TERM.

THE welcome that President McKinley is receiving in his tour of the country has started a rumor that he has in mind a third term in the Presidential chair; and while such an idea is pretty generally credited to the minds of imaginative newspaper writers rather than to the mind of the President, the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) remarks that our country has in the last four years seen greater changes than the reversal of the third-term antipathy, and it asks seriously if a longer tenure of the Presidential office would not provide a better government for such a nation as ours has grown to be. It says:

"Four years ago ours was a different form of government from what it now is. It was then a republic of States, to which were added territories in preparation to become States. There was not a foot of it included in any other category. Since then it has been made, in effect, a republic of States owning provinces which stand toward it in the relation of dependencies. They do not share in that privilege of self-government, present or prospective, which was accorded to all the nation as it was earlier constituted. This nation is still, and it is intended to continue to be, the United States of America. Very few advocate making it the United States of America and Asia. We hold the Philippine Islands as of us, but never to become part of us, as was all that existed in the nation before the Spanish war changed its character.

"To hesitate about agreeing to a third term in the Presidency, as doing violence to the national traditions of the people, while accepting this vastly more important change, is to strain at a small point while accepting a large one. Let it here be noted that we are not arguing for this change in the Presidency. We are simply looking at facts as they are, accepting them in their natural relations and considering what may logically grow out of them. The nation is not as it was when it was composed only of contiguous territories, and based on an agreement that there should be equality beween the peoples that inhabit them. It extends now seven thousand miles away into another continent; it is not to allow the people there over whom it holds sovereignty representation in its home government; they are to be controlled by the home government as it is administered by Congress and by the President. The President is to be the executive officer in this. He is to select its governors, its judges, its commissioners of customs, all its more important officials. It is not a logical operation of this system to make frequent changes in the occupant of an office that has such extraordinary powers. Enlightened students of government would not have framed our present system of government as it is now in operation as one best adapted to working that feature in its operation. They would have said that the term of the President should either have been longer or it should be open to greater extension. It is entirely natural that this latter should be made to apply, if not to the term of President McKinley, to that of his successors."

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says:

"The danger is not that a President elected for a third time may usurp a throne. That is not the way republics are broken down. The danger is that apathy, indolence, a reluctance to disturb existing conditions, may gradually reduce elections to a form.

"At present, for instance, the great financial interests of the country are perfectly satisfied with President McKinley. He suits them exactly. Anybody else, even one of their own men, would be an experiment, and might turn out as badly as Odell did for Platt; but McKinley they know. Can anybody doubt that if it were not for the anti-third-term tradition they would reelect Mr. McKinley in 1904, and again and again as long as he lived? And what would become of the spirit of republican government by that time? Would not the eternal vigilance that is the price of liberty be absolutely extinct?

"Perhaps when the railroad and industrial combinations have been completed these questions may be brought to the test of practical experiment."

A number of papers refer to the failure of the movement to give President Grant a third term, and argue that it would be even less likely to succeed in the present instance. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), for example, says:

"The Grant movement in 1880 was conducted by masterly political management. The candidate was the most distinguished American then living. Notwithstanding the popular admiration and affection felt for him and the general desire to confer signal honors upon him, the Republican Party declined to nominate him for a third term after he had been out of office one term. The force of the unwritten law prohibiting a third term was never subjected to a severer test, notwithstanding the other elements of opposition to him in the convention. The balloting left the law with greater binding force. His candidacy had been excluded by the same law four years before, when it was proposed that he should immediately succeed himself at the close of his second term. In December, 1875, the movement was halted by the passage of this resolution in Congress:

"'Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become, by universal concurrence, a part of our republican system of government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.'

"This resolution was passed by the overwhelming majority of 234 to 18. All the Democrats voted for it, and the votes of 70 of the 88 Republicans voting were recorded in the affirmative. This was the attitude of the country then, and such is its attitude now. There is not the slightest evidence that President McKinley desires to abrogate the unwritten law, or that he would encourage any movement of indiscreet superserviceable friends to set it aside."

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REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN BALTIMORE.

THE sweeping Republican victory at the recent municipal election in Baltimore, resulting in the carrying of eighteen out of the twenty-four wards of the city, is regarded almost without exception as a rebuke to the political tactics of ex-Senator Gorman. The belief is also generally expressed that the new election law, imposing an educational qualification, which was pushed through the Maryland leigslature at a special session called for the purpose two months ago, has had an influence directly contrary to that which Senator Gorman is supposed to have had in mind.

Speaking of the difficulties encountered by voters because of the law, the Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) writes:

"Hundreds of illiterates, both white and colored, did not attempt to vote. Those negroes who had been taught the difference in the appearance of the words 'Democrat' and 'Republican' generally voted all right, but even some of these got badly mixed. In one precinct alone five negroes, when told they could receive no assistance in marking the ballot, left the booth, saying they would rather not vote at all than make a mistake.

"In the principal colored ward, where two negroes were running against one white man and one negro, one a regular Republican and the other independent, many of the negro voters were completely at sea. They were supplied by the regular Republicans with a rule made of paper, supposed to be the exact length of the ballot, on which spaces were marked indicating the regular Republican candidate. Various other devices were used to enable the man who could not read to mark his ballot correctly, but as a rule they were not very successful. Several Germans who can not read English intelligently became angry when they learned that in marking the first name on the ballot they had voted for a Democrat instead of a Republican.

"As there were only the names of councilmanic candidates on the ballot it was comparatively simple, as compared with what it will be in the fall election, when there will be numerous offices and candidates of three or four parties on the ballot."

Nevertheless, the Democratic majority in Baltimore of 8,633 two years ago was transformed into a Republican majority of 2,250. The Republicans elected eighteen out of twenty-four members of the first branch of the City Council, and all four of the nine members of the second branch that were voted on at this time. The vote was light, hardly more than fifty per cent. of the total registered vote being cast. "The figures of the election," remarks the Baltimore *American* (Ind.), "show that the new election law encouraged independent voting; the aggregate shows that the law operated against a full vote. This is to be regretted, and is the strongest argument in favor of its repeal at the earliest possible moment." The same paper adds that the election results "tell in terms too plain to be misunderstood that the voters are dissatisfied with the ways of the Democratic Party; that they do not propose to permit the city to return to the control of men who never held power except to abuse it; that they will not tolerate such outbursts of radical partizanship as characterized the work of the extra session and the conduct of the Democratic Party." The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) and *News* (Ind.) take the same view, and both hope that the State election in November will repeat the verdict of last week. Even the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), which has strong Democratic leanings, declares that the new ballot law "worked satisfactorily." The Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) makes the following comment on the election:

"When Gorman's bill was made law, there were not wanting shrewd men in Maryland who said that by exposing the illiteracy of thousands of white men it would, in offending their race pride, do Mr. Gorman infinitely more harm than good. Thus far the results appear to justify this conclusion. The white illiterates do not take so kindly as the colored illiterates to schooling. The white illiterates are very reluctant to accept instruction, and the Democratic efforts to induce them to go to school have almost come to a standstill. A white Democrat does not like to make his illiteracy conspicuous to his neighbors. His personal and his racial pride are offended alike by the mere suggestion that he learn his letters in order to be able to cope with 'niggers.'

"How wide this illiterate white element is will be readily realized from the fact that in nine wards of Baltimore it has been found that the white illiteracy exceeds the black, the aggregate being 2,106 white illiterates and 802 black illiterates. A careful canvass gives the total illiterates of all Baltimore, 6,137 colored

WHEN THE TRAIN GETS TO LINCOLN.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THOSE GOO GOO EYES!
The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

INCIDENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

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and 4,020 whites. Probably the Republicans are not making wholly satisfactory progress in overcoming the white illiteracy within their own party, but then they have comparatively few white voters who can not read and write. The negroes, on the other hand, are eager to learn. If it is asked why Gorman made the mistake of raising the illiteracy question, the answer must be that he was so perfectly satisfied of his ascendancy over the Maryland Democracy and of his ability to maintain it that he thought he could afford to disregard the sensibilities of the Democrats who were unable to read and write. Gorman is still a power and he will struggle hard to continue to be one, but like many ex-bosses he does not realize how times have changed since his bosship was undisputed."

AMERICAN TRADE AND THE BRITISH COAL TAX.

THE principal address at the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London last week was made by William Garrett, of Cleveland, Ohio, who prefaced his remarks by declaring that Great Britain's supremacy in the iron and steel trade, so long held, is now lost. He said, in part:

"Your falling behind is partly due to the fact that up to the present you have had no competition. I may be wrong, but I venture to assert that during the past ten years all the British iron and steel manufacturers together did not spend as much money in improvements as the Carnegies did in two years. Is your ingenuity and energy exhausted—you, who, at one time, were the greatest manufacturers in the world? I can not believe it. In order to show you how far you are behind in the output of wire rods, four of the best rod-mills in Great Britain during January did not produce as many rods as one of the wire rod-mills in the United States. Is there no remedy? And will Great Britain, the mother of that business, who taught the world how to make wire, give it up?"

Andrew Carnegie followed with some remarks along the same lines. "You must look at home," he said, "and develop the material you have. . . . Seek ye first the United Kingdom, and the markets of the world will be added unto you."

That Great Britain herself appreciates the truth of these American criticisms is apparent from the tone of recent comment in English trade journals and daily papers. The New York *Tribune* calls attention to a project which shows more than ordinary willingness on the part of British employers and workmen to profit by the best features in American industrial methods. It says:

"Louis Cassier, editor of a technical magazine which is well known on both sides of the Atlantic, announces a unique enterprise. Fifteen or twenty workmen, selected from as many different establishments and representing a variety of industries in Great Britain, are soon to be sent to the United States in a body to study the ways of their Yankee cousins. A month or more will be devoted to the task, and during that time the deputation will visit the principal manufacturing centers of the country. Each man is to be designated by the concern which employs him, but he is to be chosen from a number that have been nominated by their fellows. Employers and trades-unions will cooperate in meeting the expense of the undertaking. Thomas Westgarth, managing director of what are said to be the largest works in the world for the production of marine engines, originated this idea, and it will be carried into execution by Mr. Cassier. . .

"The experiment is well worth trying, from the British manufacturer's point of view. Moreover, the scheme is a handsome tribute to the character and efficiency of the American workman which the latter will be quick to appreciate. It will stimulate him to persist in a policy which commands the admiration and anxiety of his industrial competitors in the Old World."

The British coal tax of one shilling a ton, which was included in the last budget and aroused such violent opposition from the British coal interests, is being widely discussed in its relation to English and American trade rivalry. The Philadelphia *Press* goes so far as to state that this tax will prove a "fatal blow to English trade supremacy." "Already American coal has a large sale in territory that was formerly supplied entirely from British mines, even in British possessions," remarks the Atlanta *Journal*; "the export tax will give American coal a still greater advantage and will certainly increase its sale in neutral markets." The English and Scotch coal-owners complain bitterly over what they term the injustice and inequality of the provisions of the new tax. "Well has it been said that the tax is not upon coal, but upon the export trade in coal," declares the Glasgow correspondent of the New York *Iron Age*, who points out that the burden of taxation will fall on the districts producing for export, while two-thirds of the coal produced in Great Britain will escape it. He continues:

"The impost may not be large enough to cut off foreign orders very materially at present, but what effect there is in reducing exports will be felt chiefly in Scotland. Those who support the tax do so because they think it will be paid either by the foreign consumer or by the coal-owners. But it will fall upon neither.

PIERPONT I. TO EDWARD VII.: "How much will you take for it, Tummy?" —*The Philadelphia North American.*

The foreigner will not pay it, because he has many sources of supply open to him, if not for the exact coal he would like to have (as, for instance, for the Welsh steam), at least for fuel that will serve his purpose at a price. He will not pay more than its market value for the superiority of British coal over other coal; and, moreover, the imposition of this shilling duty will be taken by coal producers in other countries merely as a first instalment of what Great Britain may do to raise money to conserve her own resources, and production will be stimulated everywhere. The coal-owner will not pay it if the foreigner refuses. He will make a special price for export—as, for instance, tub-makers do—and in the reduced average this will make in his sales he will adjust wages on a lower basis. Thus in effect the duty will be paid by the wage-earner and the home consumer, which is certainly not what the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in replying to his critics in Parliament recently, said that the coal export trade could bear the tax very well, and that the English coal was of such excellent quality that it was safe from competition. He declared that the net profit of the British coal-owners in 1900 was £29,000,000 on a capital of £110,000,000. Referring to the danger of American competition, he said:

"Last year the price of our coal at the port of export rose very much higher than the price of coal in the United States. In spite of that our coal export was 38,000,000 tons. The United States

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exported a little over 16,000,000. If the United States could not compete when the price of our coal was very high, it would be impossible for them to compete when the price of our coal is low."

FINANCIAL MAGNATES FOR AND AGAINST TRUSTS.

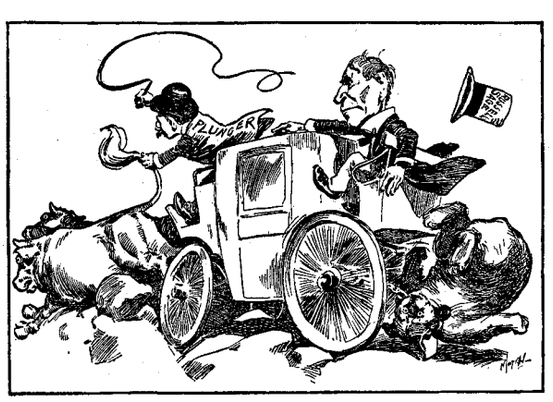
AN uncommonly interesting discussion of the good and bad effects of industrial consolidations on the capitalist, the workingman, and the general public appears in the current number of *The North American Review* from the pens of six leaders in the world of industry and finance. Russell Sage, the well-known operator in railroad and other securities, leads off with an argument against consolidations, and the cudgels are taken up in defense of the trusts by James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, and an active factor in recent railroad combinations; Charles M. Schwab, president of the new gigantic steel trust; Charles R. Flint, treasurer of the rubber trust; F. B. Thurber, president of the United States Export Association; and James Logan, general manager of the envelope trust.

Mr. Sage believes that in the consolidation movement we have entered on business methods that "may lead us to the brink of disaster, if, indeed, they do not land us over the brink." He says:

"To me, there seems to be something very much like sleight-of-hand in the way in which industries are doubling up in value, as at the touch of the magician's wand. Here we have a factory—a good, conservative, productive investment—which may be turning out anything from toys to locomotives. It falls into the hands of the consolidators, and, whereas it was worth $50,000 yesterday, to-day it is worth $150,000—at least on paper. Stocks are issued; bonds are put out; and loans are solicited, with these stocks as security. The man who owned the factory could probably not have borrowed over $10,000 on it. Now, however, when the $50,000 plant is changed into a stock issue of $150,000, bankers and financiers are asked to advance $60,000 or $70,000 on what is practically the same property, and many of them, from all accounts, make the advance.

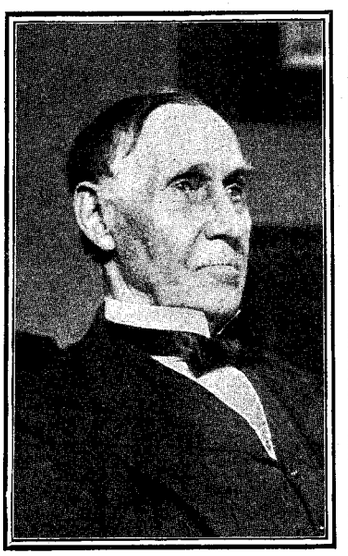
"Under these circumstances, a 'squeeze' seems to me inevitable. . . . . .

"In fact, we have gotten away entirely from the old idea of making the money of the country the basis of our trading. Instead, there is thrown into the business world, to be used as a trading medium, millions upon millions of new stocks, the real value of which is yet to be determined. As soon as this is thoroughly realized, we may look for trouble, pending a readjustment. This can be predicted with perfect safety."

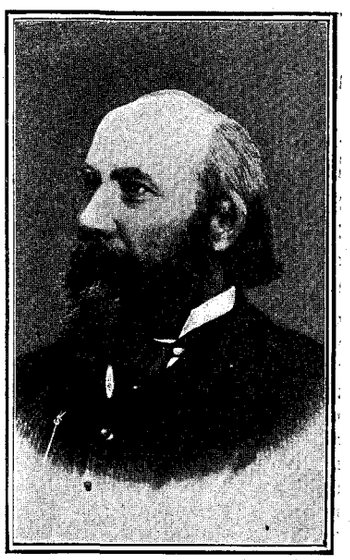


RUSSELL SAGE: "I predict a smash-up!"
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

President Hill, however, thinks that this point "has not all the force that might appear from the bald statement of the facts as Mr. Sage puts it." He goes on: "A property is not necessarily worth only what it represents in the way of real estate, building, and plant. It is worth rather what it represents in earning capacity; and if, under a combination, its earning capacity is trebled, because of the economy of production, it is not unreasonable to say that its value has been trebled, even tho nothing tangible has been added to its material assets." And further, "against the alleged injury that is intangible," continues Mr. Hill, "can easily be put the benefit that can be shown by figures



RUSSELL SAGE.



JAMES J. HILL.

—benefit to the workingman, benefit to the consumer, benefit to the capitalist. Wages are higher, prices are lower, investments are safer, more productive and more certain of return." This assertion made by President Hill is reiterated and dwelt upon at some length by President Schwab of the steel trust, whose entire article, indeed, is one of the strongest that has yet appeared in defense of the consolidation idea.

Mr. Schwab bases his argument on the trade axiom that "the larger the output, the smaller, relatively, is the cost of production," and he says that it "is the recognition of this principle that has brought about the era of business consolidation now in full swing in the United States." A concern employing 100,000 men can be handled as easily to-day as one employing 100 fifty years ago, and the cost of production is greatly decreased. He cites as an example the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in New York City, made by consolidating eighteen distinct lines, each supporting a full complement of officers. In the consolidation, Mr. H. H. Vreeland was made president and the superfluous officers dispensed with. Mr. Schwab describes this as "the cutting-off of a lot of dead wood," and he declares that "the benefit that has accrued from it is immeasurable." To enumerate: "The community has better service than it could have looked for in fifty years under the old scheme. The stockholders have more certain and growing returns, for the business of the old companies has been trebled by the new, thanks to the improved service. The number of workingmen employed in the service has been increased fivefold and their wages have been increased from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. All this has come about because the roads under combined management could avail themselves of expert services the employment of which, under separate management, was out of the question." And in manufacturing, a further saving is affected by the lopping off of the middle-man, "who, at every step between production and consumption, was wont to take a big slice

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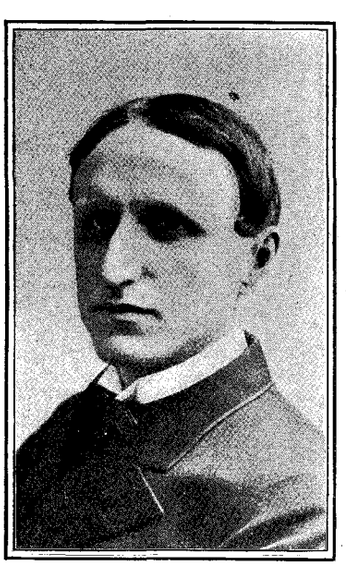
of profit, adding so much to the ultimate cost without adding anything to the value."

The popular idea that the main object of the consolidations is to increase prices, Mr. Schwab disputes. "Here and there," he says, a "combination may have been effected with the idea of increasing the cost to the buyer; but wherever this has been the case, the combination has failed"; and, he adds, it was "bound to fail," because "any industry that is important enough to warrant combination is important enough to attract capital in competition, if it endeavors unfairly to increase the price of its production." The Standard Oil Company itself "was never at any stage able to effect a monopoly," and "it has to-day, and always has had, a very considerable competition. It made hundreds of millions of dollars for its chief stockholders, not because it increased the price of oil, but because it lowered it. That was the only reason why it continued to exist and to flourish, to meet all competition and to overcome it. It gave the consumer more for his money than he had ever received before; and, therefore, the consumer made the company great and prosperous."

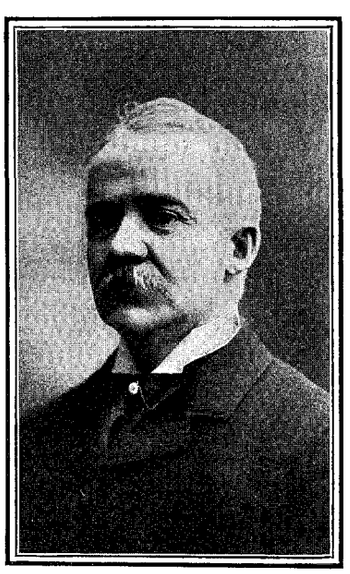
The belief that the trust is a danger to the State, and that it does not give the young man a chance, Mr. Schwab handles as follows:

"That there is danger to the State in the combination is a preposterous idea. On the contrary, the well-managed combination is a distinct gain to the State. Any one who doubts this need only consult the foreign newspapers. Everywhere he will find a cry of industrial alarm leveled, not at the individual American manufacturer, but at the American nation. This is because the combination has done for the American state what the individual was never able to do—put it in industrial control of the world. A system that in a few years can do this ought certainly to be encouraged, and as it benefits the state it necessarily benefits the individuals who make up the state.

"The capitalist and the laborer are equal sharers in the advantages the new scheme offers. Capital finds itself more amply protected, and labor finds an easier route to a partnership with capital. To the workingman, the combination offers the most feasible scheme of industrial cooperation ever presented. Without waiting for any one's invitation, he may



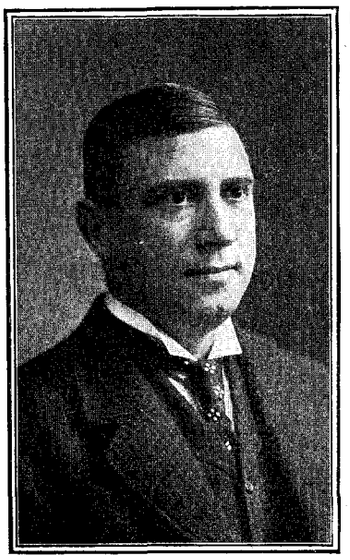
F. B. THURBER.



JAMES LOGAN.

secure a partnership in the combination for which he works by investing his savings in the open market in the stock of the concern. . . . . .

"Under the old individual business scheme, the skilled worker had only limited opportunity for increased pay, and practically no opportunity for a partnership participation. Business enterprises, with a few notable exceptions, were held as close family corporations. Outsiders were rarely admitted. No matter how expert these outsiders were, they were held all their lives on a salary. The concerns where this rule did not apply expanded much more rapidly than their competitors, but the example so set was apparently not sufficiently attractive to induce its general application. It remained for the system of combination to



CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

CHARLES R. FLINT.

make the scheme general, and to open up for young men of brains opportunities that heretofore have been closed to them. Instead, therefore, of restricting the opportunities for the mass of men, as the political agitators and others tell us is the case, the era of combination has very materially enlarged these opportunities."

A new argument for the industrial combination Mr. Schwab brings forward in the following paragraph:

"One of the greatest advantages that will come of the concentration of industries is the development that it will bring to our latent resources. Under the expensive system of individual control, much of our natural wealth remained unavailable, and would have so remained for a long time to come. Where each step in the process of production had to yield a distinct profit to a certain class of men, the margin was not sufficiently large to warrant the exploitation of many fields rich with raw material. A concern that produces its own raw materials, and works them up through the various processes until it delivers the manufacured product in the domestic or foreign market, can work on a narrower margin all around, and yet do full justice to its stockholders and employees."

Mr. Flint, of the rubber trust, meets with figures Mr. Sage's warning that the industrial consolidations are overcapitalized. He refers Mr. Sage to a list of forty-seven of the most prominent trusts, and says:

"He will find that the industrials, almost without exception, are worth a great deal more, judged by their earning capacity, than they are selling for in the open market. Some of these industrials are earning over 25 per cent. a year on their market values, and the average for the entire forty-seven is 13.6 per cent. How does this compare with Manhattan Elevated, which Mr. Sage would, no doubt, tell everybody is a good investment? Manhattan Elevated earns 4 per cent. Even more astonishing than the earnings on the market value are the earnings on the par value. A very popular impression exists that industrials are composed principally of water. The best answer to this is, that the forty-seven companies included in the appended table show an average earning rate of 7.44 per cent. on their total capitalization at par. . . . . .

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"Taking thirty-seven railways, including the best properties in the market, they show an average rate of earnings on their market value of 4.85 per cent., and on their par of total capitalization of 4.85 per cent. On the face of it, this would show a very substantial situation so far as the railroads are concerned, placing them as a whole almost on a level with government bonds."

Mr. Flint also points out that "over-production, which is one of the most prolific sources of panic, can be largely prevented under the present system, and that without throwing any great body of workingmen out of employment"; and he relates the interesting fact that during the depression of 1893 to 1897 the factories of his corporation were kept running and their help was regularly employed during all that period, and at the same time the stockholders received a fair return on their investments. He believes that the tendency is toward high wages, and adds: "The records will show that where combinations have been effected strikes decrease. It is one of the great sources of satisfaction to me that none of the industrial combinations with which I have ever been connected has had a strike."

THE OLD FABLE OF THE FROG WHO TRIED TO BE AS BIG AS THE OX STILL HOLDS GOOD.

—*The Chicago Daily News.*

The articles by Mr. Thurber and Mr. Logan are somewhat inconsonant, the former attempting to prove that the combinations have reduced prices, and the latter telling why they have raised prices. Mr. Thurber's tables show that a considerable reduction in railroad rates has taken place in the last thirty years; but they also show that the price for illuminating oil is as high as it was fourteen years ago, and that the price of sugar is higher than it has been since 1890. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "Mr. Thurber's attempt to show that the trusts already existing have tended to the reduction of prices is infelicitous, the oft-cited case of the Standard Oil Company being one of pure assumption, that of the American Sugar Refining Company being absolutely illusory, and that of the International Paper Company being contradicted by the very figures given to establish the proposition."

Mr. Logan dwells at considerable length upon the "ignorant, cut-throat competition" which sometimes keeps prices actually below cost of production, thus ruining its own business and the business of everybody else. These reckless and shortsighted manufacturers, says Mr. Logan, "usually pay the lowest wages," and it is usually their factories which are closed when the trust is formed, for they are found to be run without system, and "had the consolidation not been brought about, failure would have been the next step"; so that "the final result has simply been anticipated a little, and not a great while either." With these competitors out of the way, prices are then raised to a rational level.

According to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the report is confirmed by the officials of the steel trust that "the net earnings of the big corporation for the month of March, over and above the interest on the underlying bonds, amounted to $9,270,000, or at the rate of $111,240,000 a year."

THE WALL-STREET SMASH.

THE causes and effects of the financial tempest that shook Wall Street last week are the subject of a good deal of moralizing in the newspapers. The prevailing view seems to be that the rapid and for the most part steady rise in prices of the last four years has been due to a feeling that the consolidation movement in the United States has enhanced the value of industrial and railroad properties to a point even far above the prices that have been prevailing. The trouble began when two groups of railroad magnates collided—one controlling the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific roads, and led by J. J. Hill and J. P. Morgan & Company; the other controlling the Union Pacific, and led by E. H. Harriman, George Gould, and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The bone of contention was the Burlington road, which lies in the Union Pacific territory and which the Northern Pacific tried to buy. The Union Pacific magnates made a flank movement by attempting to buy up a majority of the shares of the Northern Pacific road itself. This sent up the price of Northern Pacific to a point which speculators thought unwarranted, and they "went short" on the stock, that is, sold it at a high price for future delivery, expecting to be able to buy at a lower price before the time for delivery. But the struggle between the two groups of magnates for possession of the stock continued, and the "shorts" found themselves unable to secure the stock necessary to carry out their contracts. Their desperate efforts to do so sent the market price still higher, until Northern Pacific, which had been selling at the beginning of the week at about $128, actually went up to $1,000 on Thursday. It transpired that the two groups of magnates had in stock and in contracts for the delivery of stock 78,000 shares more than were in existence, each group appearing to have a majority of the stock and control of the road.

Either as a result of the desperate plight of the "shorts" or, as is charged, of an organized movement of the bears, rendered practicable by the general excitement and the tightening of the money market, prices in the rest of the market broke wildly, many stocks falling $30 a share in a few minutes, and one or two falling nearly twice that far. The losses of speculators who were caught in the downward rush are estimated as high as $500,000,000, but the quick partial recovery saved many from permanent disaster.

The spasm, while it lasted, was the most severe in the history of Wall Street. In all probability it would have been much worse had it not been for an injunction granted to Henry L. Scheuerman and Herbert R. Limburger, two of the "shorts," by Justice Gildersleeve of the State Supreme Court, restraining the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific magnates from insisting on the delivery of the Northern Pacific stock for which they had bargained. The injunction was granted on the ground that the buyers knew when the contracts were made that the shares were not to be had, and the contracts were therefore known to be impossible of fulfilment, and were void. The injunction was not actually served, but the knowledge that it had been issued brought about a settlement with the "shorts" on a basis of $150 a share. Another

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movement that helped to stay the panic was the formation by a number of banks of a loan fund of $20,000,000. The rate of money had gone up as high as sixty per cent. when this action was taken, and it soon brought the rate down to six per cent.

What some consider the two most remarkable and encouraging features of the panic were seen in the fact that every bank and every member of the Stock Exchange weathered the financial tornado successfully, and in the further fact that on Friday, the day after the panic, prices again rose to the remarkably high level that the newspapers had considered so dangerous and unwarranted a few days before. Which group of magnates won the fight for the control of the Northern Pacific road remains to be seen. The general impression is that the Hill-Morgan group kept their control of the road.

Some of Thursday's losses and the subsequent recoveries are given as follows in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

	Loss.	Recovery.
Amalgamated Copper	26	27½
American Tobacco	21	23
Atchison	35¼	31¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	31	24½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	33	27
Consolidated Gas	15	24½
Delaware & Hudson	60	55
General Electric	20	20
Louisville & Nashville	26¼	25½
Manhattan	27	32½
Missouri Pacific	21	26
United States Steel	22¾	21
United States Steel, Preferred	28	25

The New York *Tribune* declares that "it may be said without fear of contradiction that the actual cash losses reached a total never before equaled in the history of Wall Street," and the New York *Evening Post* says further that the entire course of events in the stock market since the beginning of the year "has been without precedent in this country or any other." *Bradstreet's* avers that the Northern Pacific corner "will doubtless pass into financial history as the most remarkable performance of its kind ever seen," but it believes that the break in prices is "without any relation to the material prosperity of the country." The New York *Press*, however, expresses a different opinion:

"A vast sum of the country's working capital has been diverted from its proper uses to stock-gambling for months past. How far this has gone we shall not know even when the returns come in of country bankers going to Alaska and country merchants into bankruptcy. Throughout the whole land thousands of men will be crippled financially and psychologically, even where they do not come to ruin, as a result of this great debauch. Thus just so much of our national energy is lost. And he is a shallow observer who has not realized in such losses one of the causes of our periodical terms of long-continued and absolute prostration. Sprees like this one—now, we hope, ending—undermine the system of each American generation and leave it an easy prey to ills which in its normal state it would with ease repel."

As to the speculators, big and little, who have been hit by the crash, the New York *Evening Post*, quoted above, remarks: "We see no reason to regret either that the one set of people has had its audacious self-confidence impaired by this stinging blow, or that the other has been taught the lesson of stock-jobbing crazes by the only means which will ever teach it." And the Philadelphia *North American* says: "Those who went into the crazy market to guess what the manipulators would do were gamblers. Those who knew what moves would be made and profited by their knowledge were robbers. Neither gamblers nor robbers are promoters of prosperity or useful members of society."

The granting of an injunction to save the "shorts" is without precedent, and some are inclined to criticize both the court and the broker who appealed to it. The New York *Tribune*, for example, says:

"This Northern Pacific order looks like the attempt of a stock gambler to play the 'baby act.' He knew, and the public knew, that there was a 'corner.' Rival interests were fighting for the control of the road. Each was buying all the stock it could. It is difficult to see how a broker acting for either one of these interests could know that delivery was impossible, for neither he nor his principals held all the stock. He was working hard to get more than half, had no means of knowing what his rival had, and was apparently entitled to suppose that anybody offering to sell stock in the face of these notorious conditions had it or had means of securing it. As a matter of fact, others who sold stock 'short' did secure it, in spite of the allegation that the buying brokers' clients had all the stock. It came from strong boxes in every direction. Some was sent here on a special train, some was on its way from Europe. How could the buyer know that this particular offer was not some of this? . . . . . .

"It happens that an injunction issued against great financial houses rather falls in with the tendency of Populistic prejudice. Suppose, however, that one of these great houses were to get an order against speculators who were popularly supposed to stand for the people against trusts and monopolies, would there not go up from one end of this country to another an outcry that the Wall Street money sharks were using the courts for their speculative purposes? The technical case made out for this particular order is not fully known to the public, and the right purpose directing its issue is beyond question, but in view of all the circumstances of the Northern Pacific 'corner,' and the use made of it as a club for easy settlement, the wisdom of such interference is much to be doubted."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Buffalo Exposition is just the opposite of a trust. It gives the people a show.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

THE Shah of Persia is dangerously ill. He has been dangerously well a number of times.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE real foxy way to get Cuba into the union would be to tell its people that we do not want them.—*The Chicago News.*

A THIEF who entered J. Pierpont Morgan's house in London was taken away by the police before Mr. Morgan secured what loose change the thief had in his pockets.—*The Chicago News.*

THE gentlemen who were persuaded to devote their valuable time to a peace conference at The Hague are beginning to feel that they are the victims of a practical joke.—*The Washington Star.*

THE conferring of K. B.'s, K. C. B.'s, G. C. B.'s, and other alphabetical honors on England's generals who distinguished themselves in the Transvaal, reminds us that the work of a number of these commanders was far more deserving of the good old democratic title—N. G.—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

"SHOULD the Poet Read His Own Works in Public?" was the headline of an article in another department of THE LITERARY DIGEST a few weeks ago. The Salt Lake *Herald* replies that "a great deal would depend on the works as well as on the condition of the egg market," but the New York *Press* says: "Why not? His family should be entitled to some consideration and relief."

NO WONDER THE BIRD SEEMS FAR AWAY WHEN JOHN CHINAMAN HAS TO LOOK THROUGH THIS GLASS.
—*The Minneapolis Times.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE CULT OF THE HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

ALTHO some writers have prophesied that the "historical romance" has already seen its best days and will soon be on the wane, this view does not seem to be upheld by recent developments. Among these is the announcement that, on account of advance orders, it has been found necessary to print a first edition of 100,000 copies of a new historical novel, "The Helmet of Navarre," relating to French history, and written by a young lady, Miss Bertha Runkle, hardly out of her teens, who is said never to have been in France.

A keen observer of current movements, Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, calls attention to the "pendulum movement" of the novel during the past hundred years. During the whole of the eighteenth century realism predominated—broad and even coarse in Defoe, Smollett, Fielding, and Sterne, delicate and carefully wrought-out in Richardson, and, with the opening of the new century, even more refined in the works of Jane Austen. With Scott began the triumph of romanticism, which before his time had indeed been existent, but had been largely overshadowed by the great realistic masterpieces of the Georgian era. By 1850, however, this romantic impulse had again "become a thing obsolete and only sporadically cultivated," and at that date Dickens and Thackeray had returned to the methods of Richardson and Fielding—the novel of contemporary manners and types. Once more this insistence on analysis and detail has resulted in a reaction, and romance has come in. Says Professor Burton (in *The Criterion*, May):

"The romantic revival of the past decade draws attention to the inevitable swing-back of the pendulum, a movement away from the realistic and toward the romantic, and freshly emphasizing for the scholar the laws by which fiction in its historic growth shifts from one to the other of these two main purposes. Keeping to the figure of the pendulum, we might say that the arc described has for its two limits realism, the desire for truth, and romanticism, the desire for poetry. Quite as truly as in the physical world, a swing one way implies a swing the other, and corresponding to the central pull of gravity is that same instinct of normal human nature, drawing the novel back to a middle point of art. Thus, in a sense, scientific laws of ebb and flow control the changes in this typical modern literary form. And hence the present marked popularity of romantic narrative is a phase which one with his eye on the evolution of fiction since Scott could have predicated with little trouble.

"Our opinion of the momentary cult of the romance will be modified in the first place by our attitude toward the romantic as a method, and last by our estimate of the quality of the work at present being done under that banner-cry. As to the former, it seems fair to say that if by romance we mean the truthful handling of the more exceptional and noble incidents and characters in life, in such wise as not to imply that they are more frequent in occurrence than in reality they are, the romantic is a welcome visitor. Certainly it is inspiring to meet people in fiction who exemplify the finer traits of humanity, and to be introduced to situations which stir the soul out of the walking trance of everyday existence. Nor is there any harm in it, along with the good, unless life and the folks thereof are treated with a certain sickly pseudo-idealism which makes the world an impossible phantasmagoria, and its men and women to appear like the philosopher's trees walking. To condemn that sort of fictional narcotic is not to condemn the true romance: *ab abusu ad usum non valet consequentia.* The critic may well cry up the nobler order of romance which includes the right kind of realism, because it tells the truth about the most interesting and uplifting aspects of human life, while it does not fall into the error of putting too much stress upon the lower stages of the slow, painful process by which man mounts to higher things. . . . . .

"Now one may admire the historical romance as a general proposition, and yet deprecate the tendency to laud romance for romance's sake, for this last attitude brings about the circulation of much that is mediocre, if not worthless; it holds back the true development of fictional art; it tends to a partizan patronage of the part rather than the whole; and, as already hinted, it is very likely to precipitate a reactionary devotion to the narrow realism from which there would seem to be a happy escape. One's very dislike of this stupid, vulgar abuse of fiction inclines one to cry a halt on the present uncritical deification of the so-called romantic. Nor, frankly, does the romance give the full picture. To lay the scenes of a novel in older times is no warrant that it will be either artistic or readable.

"From the very nature of the historical romance the danger of missing the right method is peculiarly strong. An effective romance must possess, over and above its verisimilitude, the reproduction of bygone speech, manners, and character types, those elemental human qualities which shall make it interesting, expressive. This quality it is which gives Scott earlier and Sienkiewicz later a claim upon the world of readers, critical and general. To secure this result has, I say, difficulties exceptional and only to be overcome by a life-work. To appeal through piquancy of costuming or the unhackneyed nature of the situations is legitimate enough; but this is subordinate to that essential humanity in a romance which forces the thoughtful to call it finely representative."

Let us by all means have romance of the larger, truer sort, remarks the writer; but let us refuse to read "history-fiction that is neither sound history nor good fiction, and let us not neglect the admirable work in sane realism now being steadily done in America and elsewhere." Otherwise, he adds, through our undiscriminating partiality for one literary method we shall cause a counter-movement to the pseudo-realistic school, in which the chief characteristics are "petty particularity," "dreary poverty of action," and "waspish interpretation of life."

TOLSTOY AS SEEN BY A SCHOLAR AND DIPLOMAT.

ONE of the most suggestive of the many recent articles on Count Leo Tolstoy is from the pen of Dr. Andrew D. White, American ambassador at Berlin. The opinions of Dr. White concerning Tolstoy are exceptionally discriminating, and carry unusual weight because of the unique standing of the writer in the varied fields of diplomacy, scholarship, and religious discussion. Besides thrice holding the highest diplomatic position in St. Petersburg and Berlin, and other important positions such as member of the Venezuelan commission under President Cleveland, Dr. White was a founder and the first president of Cornell University, and is the author of the well-known "History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom." Of his first meeting with Tolstoy, he says (in *McClure's Magazine*, April):

"On the evening of my arrival I went with my secretary to his weekly reception. As we entered his house, on the outskirts of the city, two servants in evening-dress came forward, removed our fur coats, and opened the doors into the reception-room of the master. Then came a great surprise. His living-room seemed the cabin of a Russian peasant. It was wainscoted almost rudely, furnished very simply, and there came forward to meet us a tall, gaunt Russian, unmistakably born to command, yet clad as a peasant, his hair thrown back over his ears on either side, his blouse kept in place by a leathern girdle, his high jackboots completing the costume. This was Tolstoy.

"Nothing could be more kindly than his greeting. While his dress was that of a peasant, his bearing was the very opposite; for instead of the depressed, demure, hangdog expression of the average muzhik, his manner, tho cordial, was dignified and impressive. Having given us a hearty welcome, he made us acquainted with various other guests. It was a singular assemblage: there were foreigners in evening-dress, Moscow professors in any dress they liked, and a certain number of youths, evidently disciples, who, tho clearly not of the peasant class, wore the peasant costume. I observed them with much interest, but certainly as long as they were under the spell of the master they

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communicated nothing worth preserving; they seemed to have 'the contortions of the Sibyl without the inspiration.'

"I naturally asked to be presented to the lady of the house, and the Count escorted me through a series of rooms to a salon furnished much like any handsome apartment in Paris or St. Petersburg, where I found the Countess, who, with other ladies, all in full evening-dress, received us cordially. This sudden transition from the peasant cabin of the master to the sumptuous rooms of the mistress was startling: it seemed like scene-shifting at a theater. After some friendly talk, all returned to the rooms of the master of the house, where tea was served at a long table from the bubbling brazen urn—the samovar; and tho there were some twenty or thirty guests, nothing could be more informal. All was simple, kindly, and unrestrained. . . . . .

"On leaving him, both he and the Countess invited me to meet them the next day at the Tretiakof Museum of Russian pictures, and accordingly, on the following afternoon, I met them at that greatest of all galleries devoted purely to Russian art. They were accompanied by several friends, among them a little knot of disciples—young men clad in simple peasant costume like that worn by the master. It was evident that he was an acknowledged lion at the old Russian capital, for as he led me about to see the pictures he liked best he was followed and stared at by many. His discussions of these pictures interested me greatly. His ideas came out in various striking utterances, but the limits of this article forbid my repeating them.

"Our next walk was taken across the River Moskwa on the ice, to and through the Kremlin, and as we walked the conversation fell upon literature. As to French literature, he thought Maupassant the man of the greatest talent, by far, in these days, but said that he was depraved and centered all fiction in women. For Balzac he evidently preserved admiration, but cared little apparently for Daudet, Zola, and their compeers.

"As to American literature, he said that Turgeneff had once told him that there was nothing in it worth reading—nothing new or original; that it was simply a copy of English literature. To this I replied that such criticism seemed to me very shallow; that American literature was, of course, largely a growth out of the parent stock of English literature, and must mainly be judged as such; that to ask in the highest American literature something absolutely different from English literature in general was like looking for oranges upon an apple-tree; that there had come new varieties in this growth, many of them original, and some of them beautiful; but that there was the same sap, the same current, running through it all; and I cited the treatment of women in all Anglo-Saxon literature, whether on one side of the Atlantic or on the other, from Chaucer to Mark Twain, as compared with the treatment of her by French writers from Rabelais to Zola. To this he answered that in his opinion the strength of American literature arose from the inherent Anglo-Saxon religious sentiment. He expressed a liking for Emerson, Hawthorne, and Whittier, but he seemed to have read at random, not knowing at all some of the best things. He spoke with admiration of Theodore Parker's writings, and seemed interested in my reminiscences of him and of his acquaintance with Russian affairs. He also revered and admired the character and work of William Lloyd Garrison. He had read Longfellow somewhat, but was evidently uncertain regarding Lowell—confusing him apparently with some other author. Of contemporary writers he knew some of Howells's novels, and liked them, but said: 'Literature in the United States at present seems to be in the lowest trough of the sea between high waves.' He dwelt on the flippant tone of American newspapers, and told me of an interviewer who came to him in behalf of an American journal, and wanted simply to know at what time he went to bed and rose, what he ate, and the like. He thought that people who cared to read such trivialities must be very feeble-minded, but he said that the European press is, on the whole, just as futile. On my attempting to draw from him some statement as to what part of American literature pleased him most, he said that he had read some publications of the New York and Brooklyn Ethical Culture [Society], and that he knew and liked the writings of Felix Adler. I then asked who in the whole range of American literature he thought the foremost. To this he made an answer which amazed me, as it would have astonished my countrymen. Indeed, did the eternal salvation of all our seventy millions depend upon some of them guessing the person he named, we should all go to perdition together. That greatest of American writers was—Adin Ballou! Evidently some of the philanthropic writings of that excellent Massachusetts clergyman and religious communist had jumped with his humor.

"Incidentally I expressed wonder that he had not traveled more. He then spoke with some disapprobation of travel. He had lived abroad for a time, he said, and in St. Petersburg a few years, but the rest of his life had been mainly spent in Moscow and the interior of Russia. The more we walked together the more it became clear that his last statement explains some of his main defects. Of all distinguished men that I have ever met, Tolstoy seems to me most in need of that enlargement of view and healthful modification of opinion which come from observing men, and comparing opinions in different lands and under different conditions. This need has been all the greater because in Russia there is no opportunity to discuss really important questions. Among the whole hundred and twenty millions of people there is no public body in which the discussion of large public questions is allowed; the press affords no real opportunity for discussion; indeed, it is more than doubtful whether such discussions would be allowed to any effective extent in correspondence or at one's own fireside. . . . . .

"Like so many other men of genius in Russia, then—and Russia is fertile in such—he has had little opportunity to take part in any real discussion of leading topics, and the result is that his opinions have been developed without modification by any rational interchange of thought with other men. Under such circumstances, any man, no matter how noble or gifted, having given birth to striking ideas, coddles and pets them until they become the full-grown, spoiled children of his brain. He can see neither spot nor blemish in them, and he at last virtually believes himself infallible. This characteristic I found in several other Russians of marked ability. Each had developed his theories for himself until he had become infatuated with them, and despised everything differing from them. This is a main cause why sundry ghastly creeds, doctrines, and sects, religious, social, political, and philanthropic, have been developed in Russia. One of these religious creeds favors the murder of new-born children in order to save their souls; another enjoins the most horrible bodily mutilation for a similar purpose; others, still, would plunge the world in flames and blood for the difference of a phrase in a creed, or a vowel in a name, or a finger more or less in making the sign of the cross, or this garment in a ritual, or that gesture in a ceremony."

Yet, notwithstanding Tolstoy's limitations, Dr. White believes him to be not only "one of the most sincere and devoted men alive," but also "a man of great genius and at the same time of very deep sympathy with his fellow creatures." Indeed, Dr. White deems his theories of art and literature, despite their faults, more profound than any put forth in the past century:

"There is in them, toward the current cant regarding art and literature, a sound, sturdy, hearty contempt which braces and strengthens one who reads or listens to him. It does one good to hear his quiet sarcasms against the whole *fin-de-siècle* business—the 'impressionism,' the 'sensationalism,' the vague futilities of every sort; the 'great poets,' wallowing in Parisian mud; the 'great musicians,' with no power over melody or harmony; the 'great painters,' mixing their colors with as much filth as the police will allow. His keen thrusts at these incarnations of folly and obscenity in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and especially those who seek to hide the poverty of their ideas in the obscurity of their phrases, encourages one to think that in the next generation the day of such pretenders will be done. His prophesying against 'art for art's sake'; his denunciation of art which simply ministers to sensual pleasure; his ridicule of art which can only be discerned by 'people of culture'; his love for art which has a sense not only of its power but of its obligations, which puts itself at the service of great and worthy ideas, which appeals to men as men—in these he is one of the best teachers of his time and of future times.

"Yet here come in his unfortunate limitations. From his substitutions of assertion for inference, and from the inadequacy of his views regarding sundry growths in art, literature, and science, arises endless confusion. For who will not be skeptical as to the value of any criticism by a man who pours contempt over the pictures of Puvis de Chavannes, stigmatizes one of Beethoven's purest creations as 'corrupting,' calls Shakespeare a

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'scribbler,' and denounces nearly all that he has himself ever written? . . . At times, as we walked together, he would pour forth a stream of reasoning so lucid and reach conclusions so cogent that he seemed divinely inspired; at other times he would develop a line of argument so outworn, and arrive at conclusions so inane, that I could not but look into his face closely to see if he could be really in earnest; but it always bore that same expression, forbidding the slightest suspicion that he was uttering anything save that which he believed—at least for the time being. As to the moral side, the stream of his thought was usually limpid, but at times it became turbid, and his better ideas seemed to float on the surface as iridescent bubbles.

"Had he lived in any other country, he would have been a power mighty and permanent in influencing its thought and in directing its policy; as it is, his utterances will pass mainly as the confused, incoherent wail and cry of a giant struggling against the heavy adverse currents in that vast ocean of Russian life:

"'The cry of some strong swimmer in his agony.'"

MOST POPULAR BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE most widely read books of the month, according to the latest reports from book-dealers and librarians in the leading cities, sent to *The World's Work* (May), are as follows:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

1. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson.
2. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
3. Babs, the Impossible—Grand.
4. Monsieur Beaucaire—Tarkington.
5. Eleanor—Ward.
6. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
7. Quincy Adams Sawyer—Pidgin.
8. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
9. In the Name of a Woman—Marchmont.
10. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
11. A King's Pawn—Drummond,
12. The Visits of Elizabeth—Glyn.
13. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
14. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
15. Eastover Court House—Boone and Brown.
16. The Mantle of Elijah—Zangwill.
17. That Mainwaring Affair—Barbour.
18. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
19. Uncle Terry—Munn.
20. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
21. Herod—Phillips.
22. The Turn of the Road—Frothingham.
23. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
24. The King of Honey Island—Thompson.
25. Up From Slavery—Washington.
26. The Heritage of Unrest—Overton.
27. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
28. Literary Friends and Acquaintance—Howells.
29. The Master Christian—Corelli.
30. Crittenden—Fox.

LIBRARIANS' REPORT.

1. Eben Holden—Bacheller.
2. Alice of Old Vincennes—Thompson,
3. Eleanor—Ward.
4. The Life and Death of Richard Yea-and-Nay—Hewlett.
5. In the Palace of the King—Crawford.
6. The Master Christian—Corelli.
7. Stringtown on the Pike—Lloyd.
8. When Knighthood Was in Flower—Major.
9. Rostand's L'Aiglon—Parker.
10. The Life of Phillips Brooks—Allen.
11. The Reign of Law—Allen.
12. Napoleon, the Last Phase—Rosebery.
13. The Cardinal's Snuff-Box—Harland.
14. Elizabeth and Her German Garden—Anon.
15. The Life of T. H. Huxley—Huxley.
16. An Englishwoman's Love Letters—Anon.
17. Janice Meredith—Ford.
18. The Gentleman from Indiana—Tarkington.
19. To Have and to Hold—Johnston.
20. The Redemption of David Corson—Goss.
21. Black Rock—Connor.
22. Wild Animals I Have Known—Thompson.
23. A Woman Tenderfoot—Thompson.
24. Italian Cities—Blashfield.
25. Tommy and Grizel—Barrie.
26. The Riddle of the Universe—Haeckel.
27. Richard Carvel—Churchill.
28. Sky Pilot—Connor.
29. Like Another Helen—Horton.
30. Unleavened Bread—Grant.

Concerning these lists *The World's Work* makes the following comment:

"Twelve books are mentioned in both lists. Five, 'Eben Holden,' 'Alice of Old Vincennes,' 'Eleanor,' 'Richard Yea-and-Nay,' and 'Stringtown on the Pike' are among the first twelve in both lists, and are, therefore, probably the most widely read books of the month. Three of the five most popular books noted above are of American, two of English authorship. 'Eben Holden' and 'Alice of Old Vincennes' are mentioned at the top of nearly every separate report and are easily the leaders in popularity. Some of the formerly popular books like 'To Have and to Hold,' 'Janice Meredith,' 'Richard Carvel' and others are still mentioned, particularly in the librarians' list. Dramatizations are helping, doubtless, to keep these stories before the public. There are six books not fiction in the dealers' reports, ten in the librarians' reports."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF RIMED POETRY.

IS the art of making rime a lost one? Are the poets of the near future to abandon rime as ill-suited to the poetic expression of modern thought? These questions were discussed by a distinguished Russian critic, orator, and "ex-poet," C. N. Andreievsky, in a lecture which has attracted considerable attention. Ten years ago Andreievsky discarded poetry and resolved to express himself in prose, and he is convinced that while poetry is as vital, significant, and essential as ever, it is destined to undergo a radical change of form. His argument is replete with observations challenged as too sweeping and audacious, tho recognized as fruitful of suggestion.

It was Pushkin who declared that, however philosophy, science, and literature generally might evolve, poetry always remains the same in substance and in form, in aim and in means. Great poetry is always great, always fresh and impressive, and time or tide does not affect it. Where, asked Pushkin, are the astronomers, physicists, and metaphysicians of antiquity? The poetry of antiquity has not grown old or obsolete, and never will lose its power and charm. Andreievsky, referring to this view of the greatest Russian poet, supplements it by asserting that forms once beautiful and adequate may become wholly incapable of conveying the thoughts of the age. This, he claims, is the case now. The decadents have sought to devise a new form, but they have failed. The main burden of the lecture is summarized in the press as follows:

"Rimed verse is nearing the end of its days. There is nothing more to be expected from the old forms. Since Heine, Europe has not had a real master of rime. Three great poets, Turgeneff, Flaubert, and Maupassant, wrote prose. There has, in fact, developed a rimeless poetry, prose-poetry. After the middle of the nineteenth century that splendid rhetorician, Victor Hugo, continued to sing about the ideal, the mysteries of life and the depths of the human soul; but he was the last idealist-romanticist of Europe, and in his verses, which are not poetry of the highest type, there are a beauty and lyrical quality we shall never again enjoy in poetic productions. Hugo remained outside the all-pervading positivism and veritism of his time.

"But the later poets, influenced by the tendencies of the age, have not been able to give expression to the sentiments and ideas now prevalent. There has been no lack of skill or technical dexterity; but the old forms do not correspond to the new content and substance. The most exquisite makers of rime fail to produce genuine poetry and are either artificial or unintelligible. They leave the reader cold, indifferent. We no longer sing 'as the birds sing,' but rather as the blind pilgrims at the door of the cathedral. The magic crystal through which the old poets viewed the world is broken. Rime is fit for romances, libretos, humorous verses, but not for poetry.

"Analyze the works of the most talented poets of the last decade, and we find a hopeless antagonism between form and substance. Rostand is clever, brilliant, marvelous; but his substance is trivial, totally unrelated to modern themes. There are poets who have messages to deliver, but they deliver them in verse devoid of beauty and passion. It is idle to perfect and polish rime; the result is *nil* from any standpoint identified with the requirements of genuine poetry. Humanity has outgrown the old forms and methods.

"Yet poetry can not die. What forms will future poetic speech fashion? It is impossible to say. The artists of expression are seeking appropriate vehicles. The decadents have failed utterly, and it is not unlikely that the poetry of the future will be a compromise between Homer and Dostoiyevski. There will be no sudden change; the soil is gradually being prepared. Meantime, whenever a real piece of poetry is produced, it represents

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a reversion to romanticism, to old motives and subjects. What value have such reversions? What satisfaction can they give readers who yearn for the note of modernity and expect the poet to interpret present life, express the new emotions, the new mode of comprehending nature and humanity?"

One critic, writing in the *Novoye Vremya*, holds that the pessimistic "ex-poet" has mistaken temporary satiety and confusion of schools for a permanent condition.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DEFENSE OF SLANG.

THE present age has been called the "age of slang," and a recent writer, calling attention to the fact that slang is as much talked in the world of fashion as among the masses, takes occasion to analyze the relations of slang to literary speech, and to defend the former as a valuable adjunct of language. Writing in the London *Speaker*, he says:

"The fashionable slang is hardly even a language: it is like the formless cries of animals, dimly indicating certain broad, well-understood states of mind. 'Bored,' 'cut up,' 'jolly,' 'rotten' and so on are like the words of some tribe of savages, whose vocabulary has only twenty of them. If a man of fashion wished to protest against some solecism in another man of fashion, his utterance would be a mere string of set phrases, as lifeless as a string of dead fish. But an omnibus conductor (being filled with the Muse) would burst out into a solid literary effort: 'You're a gen'leman, arent yer . . . yer boots is a lot brighter than yer 'ed . . . there's precious little of yer and that's clothes . . . that's right, put yer cigar in yer mouth 'cos I can't see yer be'ind it . . . take it out again, do yer? you're young for smokin', but I've sent for yer mother. . . . Goin'? oh, don't run away, I won't 'arm yer. I've got a good 'art, I 'ave. . . . "Down with cruelty to animals," I say,' and so on. It is evident that this mode of speech is not only literary, but literary in a very ornate and almost artificial sense. Keats never put into a sonnet so many remote metaphors as a coster puts into a curse: his speech is one long allegory, like Spenser's 'Faerie Queen.'

"I do not imagine that it is necessary to demonstrate that this poetic allusiveness is the characteristic of true slang. Such an expression as 'Keep your hair on' is positively Meredithian in its perverse and mysterious manner of expressing an idea. The Americans have a well-known expression about 'swelled-head' as a description of self-approval, and the other day I heard a remarkable fantasia upon this air. An American said that after the Chinese war the Japanese wanted 'to put on their hats with a shoe-horn.' This is a monument of the true nature of slang, which consists in getting further and further away from the original conception, in treating it more and more as an assumption. It is rather like the literary doctrine of the Symbolists. . . . . .

"The real reason of this great development of eloquence among the lower orders again brings us back to the case of the aristocracy in earlier times. The lower classes live in a state of war, a war of words. Their readiness is the product of the same fiery individualism as the readiness of the old fighting oligarchs. Any cabman has to be ready with his tongue, as any gentleman of the last century had to be ready with his sword. It is unfortunate that the poetry which is developed by this process should be purely a grotesque poetry. But as the higher orders of society have entirely abdicated their right to speak with a heroic eloquence, it is no wonder that the language should develop by itself in the direction of a rowdy eloquence. The essential point is that somebody must be at work adding new symbols and new circumlocutions to a language.

"All slang is metaphor, and all metaphor is poetry. If we paused for a moment to examine the cheapest cant phrases that pass our lips every day, we should find that they were as rich and suggestive as so many sonnets. To take a single instance: we speak of a man in English social relations 'breaking the ice.' If this were expanded into a sonnet, we should have before us a dark and sublime picture of an ocean of everlasting ice, the somber and baffling mirror of the northern nature, over which men walked and danced and skated easily, but under which the living waters roared and toiled fathoms below. The world of slang is a kind of topsy-turveydom of poetry, full of blue moons and white elephants, of men losing their heads and men whose tongues run away with them—a whole chaos of fairy tales."

Poetry and the Russian Censor.—An amusing account of the vagaries of a Russian press censor named Krassovsky, who lived in the reign of the Czar Nicholas I. and was the terror of poets, is given by a recent writer in *The Anglo-Russian* (London). This literary iconoclast, whose black stamp was even more formidable than the blue-pencil wielded by the editor of our leading "smart" journal, of which Mr. Barry lately complained, not only blacked out all that did not meet his approval, but often gave the poet the benefit of his criticism. A poet named Alline wrote the following verses, which we give as translated in *The Anglo-Russian*, together with the interjected criticisms of the censor:

What bliss to live with Thee, to call Thee mine,
My love! Thou Pearl of all creation!
To catch upon Thy lips a smile divine,
Or gaze at Thee in rapturous adoration.

CENSOR: "*Rather strongly put. Woman is not worthy for her smile to be called divine.*"

Surrounded by a crowd of foes and spies,
When so-called friends would make us part,
Thou didst not listen to their slanderous lies
But Thou didst understand the longings of my heart.

CENSOR: "*You ought to have stated the exact nature of these longings. It is no matter to be trifled with, sir, you are talking of your soul.*"

Let envy hurl her poisoned shafts at me,
Let hatred persecute and curse,
Sweet girl, one loving look for Thee
Is worth the suffrage of the Universe.

CENSOR: "*Indeed? ! ! You forget that the Universe contains Czars, kings and other legal authorities whose good will is well worth cultivating—I should think!*"

Come, let us fly to desert distant parts,
Far from the madding crowd to rest at last,
True happiness to find when our (two) hearts
Together beat forgetful of the past.

CENSOR: "*The thoughts here expressed are dangerous in the extreme, and ought not to be disseminated, for they evidently mean that the poet declines to continue his service to the Czar, so as to be able to spend all his time with his beloved.*"

NOTES.

THE history of the famous lost Gainsborough, which has just been recovered in Chicago and sold to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan at a reported price of $125,000, is a singular one. The painting is a portrait of Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, and at the Wynn-Ellis sale in 1876 it was bought by Messrs. Agnew for £10,605 (about $53,000), the largest sum ever paid up to that time in London for a single picture. While in the Bond Street premises it was stolen. A reward of £1,000 was offered, but the whereabouts of the picture remained a mystery until a short time ago, when the Scotland Yard officials informed Messrs. Agnew that they had traced the picture to America. Mr. Morland Agnew at once went to Chicago, where he identified the picture and returned with it in his possession.

OF the Diary of Captain Dreyfus, a part of which has lately appeared in *McClure's Magazine*, and which is now published in book form, *Literature* (London) says: "The book is a complete narrative, what the French would call a *simple récit*, of five years of this officer's life—'Cinq Années de ma Vie,' indeed, will be the French title. It includes the diary kept by Captain Dreyfus at the Ile du Diable—but this is only an episode, as the book starts at the very beginning, and ends after the Rennes trial. It is a plain straightforward tale crowded with facts, and absolutely free from declamation. There are no expostulations, no recriminations. Captain Dreyfus, in fact, has had but one aim—namely, to contribute to the *dossier* of this famous case the facts which he alone was in a position to note; and the absence of personal feeling adds greatly to the importance of the book. The book contains many letters from the captain's wife."

THE following characteristic letter from Mr. Rudyard Kipling to a friend on the editorial staff of the London *Times*, enclosing a copy of "The Recessional," has been printed by the New York *Times*, which gives it on "the very best authority":

"Dear——: Inclosed please find my sentiments on things—which I hope are yours. We've been blowing up the Trumpets of the New Moon a little too much for White Men, and it's about time we sobered down.

"If you would like it, it's at your service—on the old conditions, that I can use it if I want it later in book form. The sooner it's in print the better. I don't want any proof. Couldn't you run it to-night, so as to end the week piously?

"If it's not your line, please drop me a wire. Ever yours sincerely,
"R. K."

Kipling was asked to name his own price, but absolutely declined to accept any payment.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

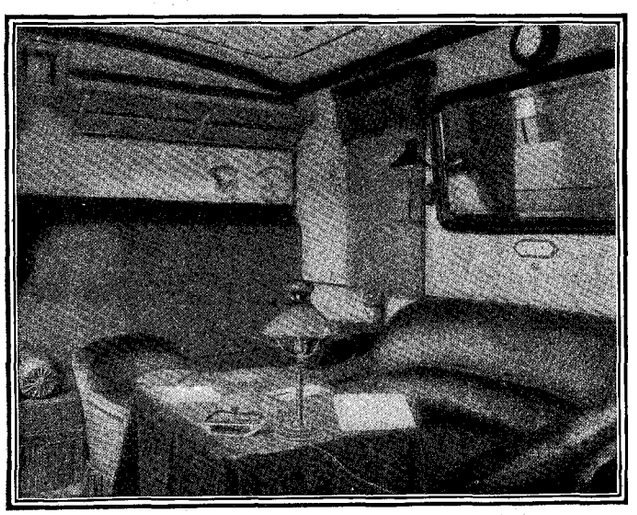
THE TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS.

WE are accustomed to think that the height of luxury in long railway journeys has been attained in this country. Our transcontinental trip, however, seems short in comparison with the journey from Moscow to Irkutsk, which takes nine days; and about four more will be required to reach the Pacific at Port Arthur, when the railway has been completed. Our Russian friends believe that they have succeeded in equipping a train whose accommodations are proportionately comfortable, and include some things that are unknown elsewhere. These are described in an article in the *Magasin Pittoresque* (Paris) written from information furnished by the Russian director of railroads. We translate several paragraphs below. Says the writer:

"The trans-Siberian express is composed of six coaches, one first- and two second-class, a saloon-coach containing a dining-room and a library, and a baggage-car. Great attention has been paid to the mechanical construction of the coaches so as to diminish as much as possible the motion of the cars, which on so long a journey becomes very tiresome. Screens are placed at all the windows in such a manner as to protect the interior from dust and smoke.

"The cars are heated by means of hot water, and the temperature of each car can be controlled at will. From fifteen to twenty minutes suffices to heat the train, whose average temperature in the coldest weather never descends below 15° C. [59° F.]. Ventilators are provided for the escape of the impure air. . . . It is hardly necessary to state that the cars are lighted both within and without by electricity. The lamps suspended from the ceiling of the sleeping-compartments are furnished with an ingenious automatic contrivance whereby the light is extinguished or relighted as one closes or draws aside the curtains.

"The train is capable of carrying eighteen first-class and forty-eight second-class passengers. The dining-room contains nine small tables, and is capable of seating twenty-eight persons at



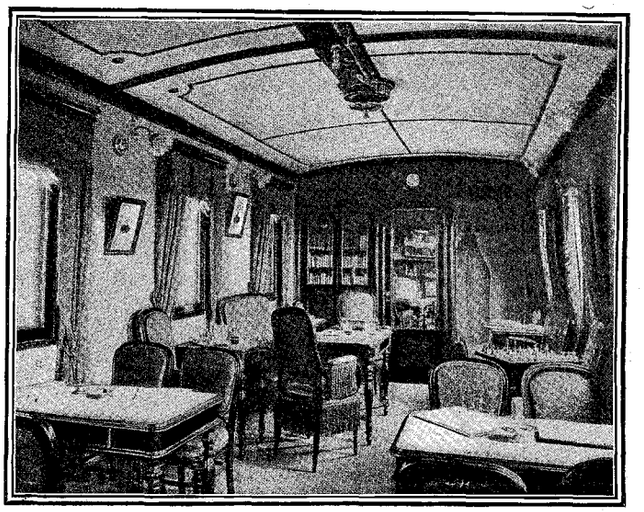
FIRST-CLASS COMPARTMENT.

one time. Travelers have also the privilege of being served with tea, coffee, and other refreshments in their own apartments. Meals are served at fixed hours, but the restaurant and buffet are open from eight o'clock in the morning to midnight.

"Adjoining the dining-room is the library, which is like a little *salon* elegantly furnished, with a bookcase containing about a hundred books in the Russian language, besides numerous foreign works, maps, periodicals, and the newspapers of the principal cities of the route. The best official and private publications regarding Siberia are also to be found here. Besides reading, travelers can while away the time with music, for there is a piano, or seek amusement in cards, dominos, or chess, the favorite game of the Russians.

"One of the coaches contains a bath-room with enameled tub and a very complete arrangement for shower-baths. Like all the other toilet-rooms, floor and walls as high as windows are covered with decorated porcelain tiles. The rest of the walls and the ceiling are covered with wood paneling. Hot and cold water for baths and douches are provided by means of a reservoir placed on top of the coach capable of holding 300 gallons and frequently renewed.

"Besides all this there is a gymnasium with all kinds of apparatus for exercising all the muscles of the body, including a cham-



THE LIBRARY.

ber velocipede. Finally, for the use of the tourist-photographer, of whom there are multitudes at present, a dark cabinet has been fitted up with all the necessary paraphernalia.

"Besides the usual number of conductors, each train is provided with a mechanician, an electrician, a *chef de train*, three cooks, five waiters, and two men for the lighting and heating. The personnel of the express train also comprises a health officer, who has a little pharmacy and surgical instruments at his disposal in case of sickness or accident. As on the transatlantic steamers, medical service is gratuitous."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SURGICAL INSTINCT IN BIRDS.

SOME remarkable stories are told by a well-known French sportsman and writer on natural history regarding what he calls the "surgical instinct" of birds. According to this authority, the woodcock, partridge, and rail, and possibly some other birds, are able to dress their wounds with considerable skill. The following instances are quoted in *The National Druggist*:

"M. Fatio says that on several occasions he has killed woodcocks that were, when shot, convalescing from wounds previously received, and in every instance found the old injury neatly dressed with down plucked from the stems of feathers, and skilfully arranged over the wound, evidently by the long beak of the bird. In some instances, a solid plaster was thus formed, and in others ligatures had been applied to wounded or broken limbs.

"One day, he avers, in his bag he found a bird that had been severely wounded at some recent period, and on examining the wound he found it covered and protected by a sort of network of feathers, plucked by the bird from its own body and so arranged as to form a plaster completely covering and protecting the wounded surface, having evidently acted as a hemostatic in the first place, and subsequently as a shield, covering the wound. The feathers were fairly netted together, passing alternately under and above each other and forming a truly textile fabric, protecting the injury.

"The author declares that ten times, in his experience, among the game killed in his shooting-excursions, he has found birds whose limbs had been broken by shot, with the fractured ends neatly approximated and ligated together—a statement whose

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truth is vouched for by no less a naturalist than Fulbert Dumonteil. . . . . .

"Another and really astounding fact, related by M. Fatio, and also vouched for by M. Dumonteil, is in regard to a woodcock that had been hit by M. Fatio in the afternoon of a certain day. After a long search the bird was given up, but the next morning, by accident, it was discovered, and, in the mean time, the wounded legs were found to be neatly ligated, a bandage, 'irreproachable in neatness,' declares our author, 'having been placed around each wounded limb.' The poor bird, however, had, in the process of dressing his wounds, got his beak entangled with some long soft feathers, from which, having no use of his feet, he was unable to free it, and was thus condemned, had he not been thus early discovered, to die of starvation. Referring to the skill and intelligence displayed by the bird in approximating and bandaging the broken limb, M. Fatio exclaims: 'Is not this proof of a sense of instinct of high order worthy of record?' While entirely agreeing with him in this respect, we can not but wonder that a man capable of entertaining such an opinion can find any pleasure in shooting such intelligent creatures."

CAUSE OF IMMUNITY TO DISEASE.

IN an interesting address on this subject, Henry Winston Harper states his belief that, altho we do not yet know the exact mechanism by which certain processes confer immunity on the animal organism, we can be sure that the problem will shortly be solved. It seems clear to him that the process is chemical rather than purely physiological. Says Dr. Harper (as reported in *Science*, May 3):

"In its broadest sense, immunity represents that state of the living organism (animal or vegetable) which enables it to resist the toxic action of substances, whether such substances be introduced from an external source or are developed within the organism. Specific immunity is a state of immunity against a specific substance. This may be natural, as when the organism is normally non-susceptible; or it may be artificial (acquired), as in the case of protection against disease developed by a previous attack of the disease (as in smallpox), or by some other artificial means (vaccination, for instance)."

In Pasteur's time, the writer tells us, it seemed probable that artificial immunity was due to the action of microorganisms; but it soon was shown that the chemical products of these organisms had the same effect, and, later, it was demonstrated that the immunizing effect was due, not to the toxins produced by the bacteria, but to specific protective substances. To quote again:

"At this point Hueppe [one of the later authorities on the subject] says: 'It has been established that: (1) undergoing the disease; (2) inoculation with attenuated germs; (3) inoculation with disease germs which have become wholly impotent; (4) inoculation with saprophytes; and (5) inoculation with the metabolic products of the parasite, can all confer immunity; while, (6) inoculation with the specific poisons effects no immunization.' Then followed the experimental proof that completely attenuated bacteria can no longer produce the specific poison. This effectually separates the protective substance and the poison.

"The next important advance was the discovery of substances in the blood serum of animals immunized against diphtheria and tetanus that were able to specifically protect other animals against the toxins of these diseases. This discovery was made by Behring, and it at once opened an entirely new and promising field for investigation."

The result of this discovery was the introduction of diphtheria "antitoxin," and of other similar remedies, and the creation of serum-therapeutics. The quantitative relation between the "toxic" and the "anti" substances was shown for the first time in 1896 by Prof. Thomas R. Fraser in a lecture at the Royal Institution, London. Dr. Fraser concludes that, so far as snake venom is concerned, the antidotism of the "antivenene" is not the result of physiological reaction, is not due to phagocytic action, nor to the "resistance of tissues," but that a chemical theory, implying a reaction between antivenene and venom, which results in a neutralization of the toxic activities of the venom, is entirely compatible with the observed facts.

Acquired immunity, Dr. Harper goes on to say, may now be divided into two types, active and passive. Active immunity is produced by injection of non-fatal doses of an organism or its toxins; passive immunity, by injection of the serum of an actively immunized animal. Active immunity lasts much longer than the passive type. The phenomena of passive immunity disprove most of the theories that have been framed in the past to account for all these facts, such as Pasteur's theory that immunity is due to exhaustion of some special substance in the body on which the germs subsist, or Metchnikoff's that it depends on the education of the white blood corpuscles to contend successfully with their germ enemies. Buchner's hypothesis, which explains it as due to chemical changes in the integral cells of the body, is probably near the mark. In conclusion the author says:

"That the problem of immunity will be solved is only a question of time. The active research now in progress is rapidly dissipating the unknown; and when the chemical structure of the various animal proteids becomes a known quantity, their interaction will be readily seen and the solution of the problem will be an accomplished fact."

PREVENTION OF UNFIT MARRIAGES.

THE recent passage, in several States, of laws framed for the purpose of preventing diseased or insane persons from marrying has not met with universal approval among scientific men. For instance, *The Hospital* (April 20), while maintaining that it is very wrong for epileptics, imbeciles, and diseased persons to marry and produce their kind, asserts that it is difficult to see how the evil consequences of these unions are to be prevented, and that attempts to control them by law are hardly likely to have the desired effect. Says this paper:

"In several States laws have been passed with the object of preventing the marriage of persons suffering from certain forms of disease and certain states of mental disorder, and if there were any hope of their being effective in preventing not only the marriage but the union of such persons laws to this effect would have our every sympathy. When, however, it becomes a question of demanding medical certificates testifying to the health of the applicants and their fitness for marriage, we rather shrink from the responsibility thus sought to be imposed upon the medical profession. We may be permitted, indeed, to doubt whether any physician, or any such board of physicians as is contemplated in Minnesota, for example, would find it practicable to establish any acceptable standard of fitness for marriage which would on the one hand be effectual, and on the other would be generally accepted. . . . No one who has watched the various changes of opinion which have followed the growth of knowledge concerning these diseases can pretend that there is any criterion by which admission within the pale of matrimony could be safely regulated without excluding so many as to set up a large and influential caste of compulsory celibates—a dangerous institution. . . . It would be a safe and a good rule, no doubt, for those so afflicted to be debarred from perpetuating their species. But that would not be enough. The family taint exists in others besides the one who shows the symptom, and if the result aimed at is to be attained, they also must be excluded from the pale of matrimony! According to the bill now proposed in Minnesota a physician must certify not only to the saneness of mind of the contracting parties, but to the soundness of intellect of both their families, and the minister who marries people without such a certificate is liable to fine, or even to imprisonment. The proposals are impracticable, good as may be their intent. To render illegal the marriage of the obviously insane or the actively diseased is good, but perhaps hardly worth while in view of the infrequency with which such marriages take place. To attempt, on the other hand, such a widespread interference with marriage as should exclude all those who bore the taint would not only be a big affair, but would in practise so largely depend upon medi-

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cal certificates regarding matters as to which medical knowledge is by no means positive that its chief direct effect would be to give occupation to the lawyers. Indirectly, moreover, such a scheme would be certainly productive of many evils. No State can debar from marriage a large section of its people without running the risk of marriage itself becoming a matter of indifference."

TO PREVENT WRECKS.

A LOSS of 7,642 human lives—that is the record of the twenty-three great shipwrecks of the nineteenth century; and this is but a small fraction of the total mortality through accident at sea. The heirs of Anthony Pollock, who went down with the ill-fated *Bourgogne*, have recently offered a prize of $19,000 "for the best appliance for the saving of life in case of maritime disaster." The award is about to be made, and according to Henry Harrison Lewis, who writes on the subject in *The World's Work* (May), it is possible that we may shortly bid good-by to all fear of such great ocean calamities as are even now too frequent. Mr. Lewis describes some of the devices offered: Those designed to prevent collisions are most numerous, and depend on wireless telegraphy, the detection of delicate sounds, and on heat and cold. It is practicable to record the approach of a vessel by the heat that it transmits, a feat that does not seem so wonderful when we remember that Ganot recorded in his Physics his invention of a thermopile that was sensitive to the heat of a candle held a quarter of a mile away.

Mr. Herman Herberts, of Newark, has constructed a thermopile that will detect differences of temperature as slight as one-one-millionth of a degree centigrade. One thermopile will be used on each side of a vessel, and wires will extend from it to the bridge of the vessel, where they connect with a galvanometer. One bell will ring on the approach of a heated object, as another steamer; another bell will ring on the approach of a colder object, like an iceberg.

Thomas A. Edison has a plan in which he disregards electricity and depends on the capacity of water for transmitting sound. In the keel he would have constructed a diaphragm operated by compressed air. An electric battery or a dynamo could operate this diaphragm so as to produce an explosive note which would travel miles through the water and be received on the diaphragms of other vessels. A code of signals could be used and long messages exchanged.

One of the most interesting instruments for detecting sounds at sea is invented by Dr. Joseph Schmitt, of the island of Anticosti, and is thus described by Mr. Lewis:

"It consists primarily of a hood in which the operator stands listening for distant sounds, which are collected in a funnel fixed just above the hood. There is a diaphragm in the funnel, and leading down therefrom two rubber tubes which are adjusted to the ears of the listener. There is also a mariner's compass resting under the funnel to let the listener know which direction the funnel is pointing when it records a sound. Dr. Schmitt made his first instrument from a dry-goods box which he used for a hood, a pair of old stethoscope tubes, and a piece of tin bent into the form of a funnel. Yet it worked successfully from the start. Sounds which could not be detected by the unaided ear, or, if audible, were lost as to direction, were instantly located by the director. Its value on ships and in lighthouses is undeniable, as the throbbing of a vessel may be heard with it when it is not possible to detect it with the ear unaided."

All these ideas and inventions, Mr. Lewis reminds us, presuppose the existence of fog, and Prof. Oliver Lodge, of Liverpool, asserts that fog can be dispersed by static electricity, discharges of which can be made to turn all fog banks into rain. Says the writer:

"The idea originated some years ago. Professor Lodge was crossing the ocean, and his vessel was detained several hours by the fog. On his arrival in Liverpool he set to work to see what could be done to dissipate fog on a small scale. He began to investigate the dust fog that often envelops cities. He succeeded in clearing a reservoir of magnesium smoke by means of electric discharges. . . . Speaking of his experiences on shipboard, he said:

"'On every steamer there are donkey-engines, and these can drive a very powerful Holtz or Wimshurst machine, one pole of which may be led to points on the masts. When electricity is discharged into fog on a small scale, the fog coagulates into globules and falls as rain. Perhaps it will on a large scale too.'

"Mr. McAdie [of the United States Weather Bureau] urges the practical application of Professor Lodge's ideas. He calls attention to the fact that nearly every steamer carries dynamos which could be used to charge transformers so that at least 50,000 volts could be obtained. Now as a matter of fact, this is merely a mundane application of what nature does when we talk of the phenomenon called 'thunder clearing the air,' for a static charge of 50,000 volts is a lightning flash of no mean proportions. It would certainly be a spectacular display, a number of great ocean liners speeding along with artificial lightning leaping from mast to mast. The flashing lights would be a source of protection even if the fog were not dissipated, and this brings us directly to those spectacular devices which even now are available.

"The constant use of rockets on a vessel may save it from destruction in a fog bank, and vessels have been known to avert disaster by flashing a searchlight rapidly across and back through the air. For a fog bank is an evanescent thing which may roll up like a rain-storm and cover a very limited or a very wide area. And sometimes the shaft of light reaches higher into the air than the low-lying bank of mist."

These, of course, are but a very small fraction of the protective devices that have been presented in competition for the Pollock prize. These include all kinds of life-buoys, bulkhead-doors, and life-boats, and extend as far as the system of storm warnings and charts perfected by the United States Hydrographic Office, which is probably the most far-reaching attempt to protect the mariner.

SHALL WE SPLIT UP OUR LOCOMOTIVES?

IN our present locomotives the boiler and machinery are carried on one set of wheels. It is suggested editorially in *The Scientific American* (April 27) that since these wheels now have about all that they can carry, it may be necessary in case of further increase in size to separate the machinery from the boiler and carry them on different structures, practically moving the present machinery into the tender. After describing the enormous dimensions of some recent locomotives, the writer goes on to say:

"At the present juncture, then, we may reasonably ask whether, in view of the restrictions upon boiler space offered by the present method of carrying the engines and the boiler upon one frame, it would not be advisable to remove the engines and driving-wheels to the tender, replacing the present locomotive frame by a low frame or platform, designed simply for carrying a boiler of the full diameter allowable by the present loading gage. We have given the subject considerable study, and are satisfied that, as far as the tender is concerned, there are no structural difficulties to prevent the engines from being carried upon the same frame as the coal and water.

"By this separation of engines and boiler, it would be quite practicable to produce an express locomotive of from two and one-half to three times the power of the most powerful express locomotive existing to-day. In the first place, the boiler platform could be carried on two low, six-wheeled trucks, and by utilizing its full ten feet of width to carry a water-tube boiler of the Yarrow or some other first-class torpedo-boat type, and installing the necessary fans for forced draft (the latter, by the way, a device tried as long ago as 1830 by Seguin on one of Stephenson's engines), it would be possible to provide three times as much heating surface as is found in the boilers of our largest express locomotives.

"As to the utilization of this great steam capacity, the tender might contain two independent sets of engines, arranged on the

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Atlantic type system, with the cylinders carried over four-wheeled trucks at either end, and two independent sets of four-coupled driving-wheels between them. The coal space on the tender could be built with its sides and ends sloping to the center after the fashion of a hopper-car, and a small bucket or screw conveyor could be arranged to bring a constant feed of coal from the bottom of the coal space up to the foot-plate of the boiler. . . . . .

"A water-tube boiler, built up to the full limits of the platform on which it was carried, would provide an ample supply of steam at 225 pounds pressure for two sets of the largest-sized engines that the adhesive weight of the tender would allow.

"If the steam-tender were provided with four 22 x 28-inch cylinders, and the maximum load on each set of coupled drivers were 110,000 pounds, the total draw-bar pull would be about 60,000 pounds, or sufficient to haul a train of fifteen Pullman cars over a road of normal gradients and curvature at an average speed of 60 to 65 miles an hour."

RESPIRATION IN TUBERCULOSIS.

IT has been generally believed that consumptives breathe less air than persons in normal health, and that their respiration decreases as their lungs are invaded more and more by the disease. These ideas are completely overturned by a recent series of measurements made in France on nearly four hundred patients by Drs. Robin and Binet, who have reported their results to the Paris Academy of Sciences. We quote from a report in the *Revue Scientifique* (March 30):

"The investigators have discovered that the respiratory exchanges become greater in phthisical patients than in healthy persons, and this rule seems almost invariable, since in one hundred and sixty-three patients they found only eight per cent. of exceptions. The results bring out the following facts:

"(1) The volume of inspired air increases by 110 per cent. in men and 80 per cent. in women.

"(2) The exhaled carbonic acid per unit of weight and per minute increases 86 per cent. in women and 64 per cent. in men.

"(3) The total oxygen consumed proportionately to the weight and time increases 100 per cent. in women and 70 per cent. in men.

"(4) The oxygen absorbed by the tissues increases 162 per cent. in women and 94 per cent. in men.

"This abnormal activity of respiration exists also in the acute forms of the disease. . . . It undergoes alterations that have some relation with the progress or amelioration of the tuberculosis."

The investigators also find that the degree of increase of respiration and the chemical composition of the expired air are so characteristic of tuberculosis that they form an easy means of distinguishing between the true disease and the various maladies that are often confounded with it. They also believe that the old name "consumption" is a good one for the disease. They say:

"It is the consumption produced by the abnormal respiratory action and by demineralization which prepares the ground for the bacillary invasion. So when an individual is seen to be predisposed to the disease it is not sufficient to remove the bacillus: it is necessary to treat the patient hygienically and therapeutically in such manner as to modify the functional and nutritive trouble that is the condition of the development of the bacillus. Tuberculosis will become really avoidable only when we succeed in rendering the organism of those who are predisposed to it refractory to the germ of the disease."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Gluttony on Board Ship.—An appeal for a simpler and less expensive cuisine on passenger steamers is made by Eustace Miles in *Health Culture* (April). Says Mr. Miles:

"It is the feeding which is the worst expense in the steamer voyage. It is because of the feeding that the charges for tickets are so high. Why is this? First of all, the foods are expensive in themselves. If we look at any list of prices—for instance, if we go into a restaurant, or if we examine ordinary wholesale or retail charges—we notice that the most costly items are meat and fish. Beef, mutton, lobster, crabs, poultry, etc., cost two or three times as much as other articles of food. Secondly, the quantity of food taken on board and consumed on board is stupendous. I do not like here to reveal what was told me by the purser of a large liner, but the figures were almost beyond belief. Thirdly, there is the waste, for more has to be taken on board than can be consumed. The weather may be rough, but it does not do to allow for a rough voyage. If the voyage be smooth, food will be wanted for all the passengers all the time, and much of the food is perishable unless it be kept in the ice-room, and that does not improve the taste. This vast amount of food is all the more objectionable because on a voyage one has less exercise and less worry than on land. One can not conduct business on board ship, and so, surely, the body and the brain should both need less food."

The writer believes that a line of steamers on which a specialty was made of cheap and wholesome food would be both popular and profitable. He says:

"Surely every one would prefer to pay a small price for his food if he reflected that for a certain proportion of the voyage he was not going to eat any food at all. It is maddening to have to pay for three or four large meals a day if one omits meals for three days out of the six. For the other three days one might well insist on having foods which were simple and nourishing and yet cheap. I can not say what the saving of cost would be to a traveler, but any one who took the trouble could work it out for himself."

Injury of Coal by Exposure to the Weather.—Coal exposed to the open air loses its heating power slowly. This loss, according to an editorial on the subject in *The Engineer*, is due to a slow combustion or union of the coal with the oxygen of the air, which differs from ordinary combustion only by its slowness and the small part of the coal which is liable to combustion under such circumstances. The author goes on to say: "Owing to the slowness of the operation the heat generated has an opportunity of escaping, and thus there is no marked rise of temperature. If, however, the heat thus generated is prevented from escaping, it may become banked up, so to speak, in the coal pile, and a rise of temperature may follow which will tend to accelerate the combustion, and thus these two conditions will progress, each tending to increase the other until finally active combustion bursts out, and *spontaneous combustion* is said to result. In general, however, danger of spontaneous combustion is not likely to arise under the conditions affecting the stationary engineer, and he is chiefly concerned with this slow combustion as an influence which may affect the quality of his coal. . . . The chief external conditions which may affect weathering are *moisture* and *temperature*. With a coal free from iron pyrites the presence of moisture is believed to slightly retard the operation of slow combustion, and thus to exercise a beneficial influence. On the other hand, with a coal rich in iron pyrites the conditions are reversed. This substance readily oxidizes at ordinary temperatures, the operation being aided by moisture. As a result of the operation, heat is developed and the pyrites is destroyed, in consequence of which the lump of coal tends to break up into small bits, thus exposing fresh surfaces to the air."

Boats Towed by Kites.—"Since the kite has entered into the domain of science, it has been greatly perfected," says *Cosmos* (April 20). "The aim has been to give it considerable ascensional force and great stability, so that it may be used to carry into the air apparatus used in meteorology and photography without fear of disastrous fall. But hitherto little has been done to utilize its force of traction, which may be considerable if it is given sufficient height. Recently, however, experiments in this direction have been made on the Moselle by a man who, having flown a Malay kite 2 meters [6½ feet] in length, caused it to tow against a somewhat swift current a boat holding six persons. The wind was quite strong, and it was very easy to increase the force of traction by flying several kites. Those of the Hargrave system would perhaps be the best, since one of this kind having a height of 1.4 meters [4⅛ feet] can scarcely be held by two men, when enough cord has been paid out. The retaining cable must possess great strength, especially if it is to hold several kites, or the tractive force may rupture it. It is evident that in this original mode of locomotion the direction of the wind plays an important part, for if the angle that it makes with the watercourse exceeds 45° or 50°, the boat is hard to steer and moves slowly. Nevertheless this method of seeking a continuous current of air at a certain height is of the greatest simplicity. If it is not used, the reason is doubtless that it has been thought that not enough force would be developed by it. Still, the results already obtained are interesting."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A HIGHER CRITIC ON THE ESSENTIALS OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE merely negative side of German Biblical criticism is the one most familiar to English readers. But, as in the case of the leader of American higher critics, Professor Briggs, the advanced German critics profess the utmost reverence for the person of Christ. In Dr. Adolf Harnack's book of printed lectures entitled "What is Christianity?" an English translation of which has lately appeared, passage follows passage in which the language of devotion to Christ could hardly be exceeded by an orthodox believer. The London *Spectator* (April 20), in commenting on this book, says:

"The purpose of the lectures, as announced in the first of the series, is to insist upon the importance for the world of fact 'that a man of the name of Jesus Christ once stood in their midst,' and upon the importance of the Gospel which He proclaimed. What was, and is, the Gospel? In Dr. Harnack's view it was, and is, 'eternal life in the midst of time, by the strength and under the eyes of God.' It will be the simplest course to make as clear as possible first of all what Dr. Harnack includes in this definition, and then offer any criticisms that suggest themselves.

"Christianity is a life, and it must therefore be studied, first of all, in the life of its Founder. The most striking characteristic of Christ, in Dr. Harnack's view, is the combination of entire absorption in His relation to God with a frank interest in the world, and avoidance of asceticism. 'He lived in the continual consciousness of God's presence. His food and drink was to do God's will. But he did not speak like an heroic penitent, or like an ascetic who has turned his back upon the world. His eye rested kindly upon the whole world, and he saw it as it was, in all its varied and changing colors. His gaze penetrated the veil of the earthly, and he recognized everywhere the hand of the living God.' Consequently the new teacher's idea of God came into conflict with that of the official leaders of the people. 'They thought of God as of a despot guarding the ceremonial observances in His household; he breathed in the presence of God. They saw Him only in His law, which they had converted into a labyrinth of dark defiles, blind alleys, and secret passages; he saw and felt Him everywhere.' The teaching of Christ, therefore, was all concerned with man's soul and its relation to God. This relation is expressed in the Gospel in three chief ways—in regard to 'the kingdom of God,' the Fatherhood of God, and the attainment of righteousness by the new method of love and humility. . . . . .

"What, then, the reader will ask, has Dr. Harnack to say about the root affirmations of the Christian creed, the divinity of Christ, His resurrection from the dead, and His mission of the Comforter? In the first place, he allows that the title 'Son of God' was one which Jesus applied to Himself. The story of the temptation in the wilderness is sufficient in itself, he considers, to demonstrate this. What is implied in the term is knowledge of God. 'No man *knoweth* the Son but the Father; neither *knoweth* any man the Father save the Son.' Dr. Harnack allows that the knowledge of the Father claimed by Jesus was unique. 'Jesus is convinced that he knows God in a way in which no one ever knew Him before.' . . . And yet, while allowing that Jesus Christ was in every way absolutely unique in history, Dr. Harnack will not allow the Christian Church to worship Him. From the Synoptists he rejects the story of the birth, and he considers that the faith had already been seriously corrupted when the Fourth Gospel was written, with its notion of a life with God before the Incarnation. In the same way, as to the Resurrection, Dr. Harnack is candor itself in his admissions: 'There is no historical fact more certain than that the Apostle Paul was not the first to emphasize so prominently the significance of Christ's death and resurrection, but that in recognizing their meaning he stood exactly on the same ground as the primitive community.' He considers that St. Paul knew the early tradition about the empty grave. Further, he allows that the world owes 'the certainty of eternal life *for which it was meant*' to the open grave of Jesus: 'It is useless to cite Plato; it is useless to point to the Persian religion, and the ideas and the literature of later Judaism. All that would have perished and has perished; but the certainty of the Resurrection and of a life eternal which is bound up with the grave in Joseph's garden has not perished, and on the conviction that *Jesus lives* we still base those hopes of citizenship in an Eternal City which make an earthly life worth living and tolerable.' 'Dr. Harnack, then, allows the Resurrection story?' asks the reader. Not at all. He holds that the evidence of the post-Resurrection appearances is not trustworthy, so that the 'certainty' of which he speaks is not certainty at all. That is to say, Dr. Harnack holds up in one hand to our admiration the perfect flower of the Christian faith and hope, while with the other hand he cuts away their roots. . . . . .

"We sympathize most heartily with Dr. Harnack's wish to retain the Christian religion as an effective force among educated people; but we do not believe the Christian religion can be divorced from the great Christian affirmations of the divinity and resurrection of Christ."

THE MISSIONARIES AND THEIR CRITICS AGAIN.

THE discussion over the conduct of the missionaries in China, begun last year but precipitated anew by Mark Twain in *The North American Review* for February, still continues unabated. The most important article of the month is one by the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. We have already given Dr. Smith's letter to Mark Twain in defense of the Rev. Mr. Ament, and Mark Twain's reply. In *The North American Review* (May), Dr. Smith confines himself mainly to a defense of the two missionaries whose actions have drawn forth the most criticism.

After painting a vivid picture of conditions in China during the Boxer outbreak, when "the imperial Government was paralyzed" and the "provincial and local government was interrupted," Dr. Smith says:

"Messrs. Ament and Tewksbury, of the American Board, like the missionaries of other boards in similar positions, felt that it would be intolerable for them to suffer those Chinese refugees, who had helped during the siege and won encomiums for the share they had borne in it, to perish, as they must if something were not done in their behalf. The case was urgent. These natives were without homes, without food, and without means of obtaining either; food and shelter for the very next day, and then for the days after that, must be found. Delay meant starvation and death. In the absence of all native authority, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Conger and other ambassadors, two colonies were established in different parts of Peking, in courts abandoned by their owners, and were supported from the resources that were found in those courts; just as the ambassadors and all the rest in the siege had been kept alive by what they found within their reach from the British Legation. All that was done by Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewkesbury, in occupying these two courts and in supplying the immediate, pressing necessities of the refugees under their care, was done by the advice and with the full knowledge of Mr. Conger, to whom the perplexing questions were referred for counsel; and their associates have unanimously recorded their deliberate approval of what they did. . . . . .

"When the Empress fled to Shensi, a thousand miles away, and the court followed her, all Chinese authority in Peking ceased, and the allies policed the captured and ruined city. They declared that they could not provide for these native refugees. There was no one else to whom these hapless ones could look for help but their missionary friends and leaders. If these failed, then they must be turned into the streets of Peking, or into the lawless and ravaged districts outside, to starve, or to perish by the sword. The Boxers and those who acted with the Boxers had robbed them of all they possessed, had destroyed their homes, had driven them into exile, had slain hundreds and thousands of their associates in cold blood. What should the missionaries have done? . . . . . .

"In a letter of November 18, which was given at once to the

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public, Dr. Ament says that he 'seized the palace of a petty prince,' who had harbored the Boxers for many weeks, and sat as judge on the execution of the native converts in that part of the city. This has seemed to some to indicate violence, disregard of law, and practical robbery. But Dr. Ament had no soldiers to aid him; his refugees were unarmed men, women, and children; the owner of the courts had fled, and there was no one to oppose him. He did what Mr. Conger advised; he took possession for the time, and used what he found for the temporary relief of himself and his dependents, who had no other shelter or resource."

This, however, was a mere temporary arrangement, and some more permanent provision was demanded. Dr. Smith continues:

"It was under these circumstances that Messrs. Ament and Tewksbury struck out the plan which they have followed with such remarkable success, of securing indemnity for the Chinese who had suffered losses, from the very villages where these losses had been incurred. In this course, they have had the open and public approval of Mr. Conger and other authorities, and have followed a well-known Chinese usage. With great energy and good sense and patience, which have won the commendation of the ambassadors in Peking, of the Chinese commissioners of peace, Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, and of the native authorities themselves in the several villages where they have gone, these gentlemen have secured the indemnity that was justly due, *not for themselves, not for the mission*, let it be clearly understood, but wholly and solely *for the Chinese who were dependent upon them*. Those who had robbed and dispossessed these people were the very ones to whom appeal was made by the missionary, not with military force to back him, but with his own personal influence and the justice of the case to sustain his plea that they make good the loss which they had inflicted, and provide for those whom they had made outcasts. The good sense of the head men of these Chinese villages acknowledged the justice of the claim, and most of these exiled Chinese are reinstated in their villages. New homes are promised them and support until they can provide for it. Money was brought in such amounts as to constitute a fund for the support of widows and orphans, and for the reestablishment of churches that had been destroyed. According to immemorial custom in China, these villages, through their head men, are responsible for the gross indignities and losses inflicted on innocent men and women within their walls. They knew these people had been wronged, and that the village ought to repair the wrong. The head men acted for the village, used the common property of the village to reimburse the losses, and assumed the duty of meting out justice to the individual offenders."

The following four articles are, according to Mr. Tewksbury, "practically the basis" on which settlements were made:

"'1. Cemetery and suitable burial for adherents murdered.
"'2. Pensions for the aged, for widows and orphans, and for others left by the Boxer outrages without adequate support or helpers.
"'3. Money compensation for property destroyed was reckoned, in general, about one-third above the value of the property, which may be called a *primitive* indemnity. We asked no indemnity for life except where there were individuals left without support. All money to be in care of the church, and no payment to be made to individual Christians until claims for indemnity have been audited by committee of foreigners and natives appointed by the church. Any balance after all claims are paid to be used as designated by the church.
"'4. If desired by us, in any village where disturbances have occurred, a suitable location shall be provided for a Christian chapel."

As to the third of these articles, Dr. Smith writes:

"Why was one-third additional to the actual damages included in the settlement? It was a part of the restitution which the villages owed to those of their own citizens who had suffered outrage and exile, as well as the loss of property, at their hands or by their fault. The property destroyed in such cases never covers all the loss. The missionaries are the only source of information on this point, and they have not said enough about this feature of the case to make it altogether plain. Dr. Ament speaks of the 'one-third' as used in supporting widows and orphans, those whose natural wage-earners had been murdered by the Boxers and their accomplices in these villages. Mr. Tewksbury speaks of it as the proper measure of money compensation for property destroyed. This additional one-third was an integral part of the settlement, agreed upon and accepted by the village officials without a murmur, approved by Li Hung Chang and by his lieutenant. No one in China appears to have raised a question about it. It is difficult to see why any one else should be disturbed about it."

The New York *Sun*, which, tho an "expansion" paper, has been the chief critic of the missionaries, analyzes Dr. Smith's statements in two lengthy editorials. It says (May 4):

"The corresponding secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions adds nothing by his article in this month's *North American Review* to the material for forming an unprejudiced judgment of the conduct of the missionaries. The Rev. Dr. Judson Smith's intentions are good, but his statements are unconsciously biased by the idea that the cause of foreign missions will suffer unless these particular missionaries are 'vindicated.' His account of their doings, therefore, is much less candid than the avowals of Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury themselves. Where Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury, in China, have stated the facts squarely and defended the irregularity of their proceedings only on the ground of high emergency superseding the ordinary moral law, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, at his desk in Boston, glosses over the questionable transactions with a series of euphemisms of which we shall give a few illustrations.

"The unlawful occupation by the missionaries of Chinese establishments deserted by Boxers or alleged 'Boxer sympathizers' and the unlawful conversion by the missionaries of objects of value found in those houses are compared by Dr. Smith—will it be believed?—to the occupation and use of the British Legation by the other legationers during the siege:

"'In the absence of all native authority, with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Conger and other ambassadors, two colonies were established in different parts of Peking, in courts abandoned by their owners, and were supported from the resources found in those courts; *just as the ambassadors and all the rest in the siege had been kept alive by what they found within their reach in the British Legation.*'

"What Dr. Judson Smith describes as 'support from the resources found in these courts,' Dr. Ament has already described, without mincing words, as 'selling off the stuff found in the palace he [the missionary] took as a residence.'

"Dr. Judson Smith says further that the missionaries have denied 'the charge of looting.' Mr. Conger also has said, 'The missionaries did not loot.' But Dr. Ament, in an article dictated and revised by himself for publication in *The Sun*, has bluntly admitted the looting and even attempted to justify it. We quote his own words [the italics are *The Sun's*]:

"'In explanation of *anything the missionaries may have done in the line of looting*, it is only right to say that a famine was predicted for the coming winter, that they had hundreds of people in their charge who were in immediate need of food, clothing, and shelter, and who looked to the missionaries for assistance. It is but justice to them to say that if in the ardor of their desire to provide for their people they did some things that attracted criticism, *they did it with the best of intentions.*'

"And in an interview at Kobe, Dr. Ament, while on his way home to this country in Mr. Conger's company, gave an amazing picture of his experience in 'selling stuff' that did not belong to him. We are now quoting from the Kobe *Herald* of April 6:

'"The Tungchau mission, through Mr. Tewksbury, were selling things at Prince Yu's residence, and Miss Smith, of the London Mission, was selling off stuff from Boxer premises she had taken for her people. Mine was the last sale of the three. There were no especially valuable things on our premises—the owner was a broken-down Mongol prince; one sable robe, numbers of fox and squirrel-skin garments, and a large number of garments of inferior quality. The sale lasted two weeks."
'"Did you have it at stated times of day, then?"
'"No, at any time when the officers came. I had an experienced Chinaman put a value on the things, and I then charged about one-half or two-thirds of the value they would have brought in ordinary times. The officers were very glad to purchase at those rates."
'"Then there was no regular sale?"
'"No, the things were marked, and the officers would come and go, prowling around the rooms and bringing to me what they

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wanted while I was going on with my work, and this, as I say, went on for about a fortnight. When they saw what things were wanted, some of our Christians borrowed a little money and went on the streets and purchased fur garments from Russian or Sikh soldiers, and brought them in and sold them to the officers at a good profit."'

"Thus was the palace occupied in the absence of its proprietor by the Rev. Dr. Ament turned into a receptacle and mart for stolen goods; not stolen, he asserts, by the 'Christians' who brought the stuff in, but by them purchased on speculation from the original looters and sold under Dr. Ament's supervision at a good profit. . . . If the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith blinks the word loot, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Ament doesn't. We wonder whether the first-named divine has really read all the evidence afforded by his own chief witness."

In its issue of May 6, commenting on Mr. Tewksbury's statement concerning the one-third "primitive indemnity" (possibly a misprint for *punitive* indemnity) in excess of actual damages, and the missionaries' demand that "suitable locations shall be provided for a Christian chapel" by the Chinese, *The Sun* says:

"Instead of showing a perfect understanding of the facts about the exaction and collection of the 'indemnity' and the additional fine of thirty-three and one-third per cent., the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith manifests either an astonishing ignorance of what Dr. Ament and Mr. Tewksbury have admitted that they did, or discreditable willingness to blur and obscure with unctuous generalities the specific facts. . . . In addition to indemnity for life destroyed and damages for property up to its full value and one-third beyond, a grant of land for a mission chapel was exacted, according to Mr. Tewksbury, wherever a site was 'desired' by the missionaries. When we bear in mind the fact that the assessment and collection of the damages for the sufferers, and the imposition of the additional thirty-three and one-third per cent. 'to be used as designated by the church,' and the acquisition of chapel sites wherever desired by the missionaries, were all prosecuted under lynch law, we turn again with some confusion of mind to the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith's conclusion that 'the closer we investigate the clearer is their course, the nobler seem their deeds.'

"No statement yet from any source has explained satisfactorily the additional penalty which Mr. Tewksbury, as reported by Dr. Judson Smith, describes as a 'primitive indemnity,' and of which Dr. Ament says more candidly: 'In most cases a sum equal to about one-third of the above indemnity was *demanded for the church.*' . . . Neither Dr. Ament nor Minister Conger, whom Dr. Judson Smith represents as having approved the illegal descent upon the villages for the collection of a primitive or punitive indemnity, as the case may be, has thrown any light upon the character of the moral suasion, or coercion, or terrorism, or fear of the military, which induced the Chinese of the village to over their taels."

Mr. Ament's own explanation of the "one-third extra" is given in an interview in Chicago, quoted in the Springfield *Republican* pay (May 4), as follows:

"Let it be understood that the clan is the unit of Chinese society, not the individual. The clan is responsible for the actions of its members. If a member goes wrong, the whole community is held responsible. If one member is promoted it works to the advantage of the whole community. In the various clans were people who had no property. They had to be cared for, and it was for their support that the extra one-third was assessed. This is one of the principles of Chinese society that is to be commended. In this connection let me say that it is the policy of the missionaries to conserve everything in Chinese society that is conducive to good morals."

In a previous explanation, made to *The Sun*, he had said:

"In general the process has been as follows: To demand the rebuilding of houses or an equivalent in money, to demand payment for tools and grains carried off, or for animals stolen; in case the head of a family had been murdered, or one who was the provider, the sum of 500 taels is demanded for the support of the survivor. In most cases, a sum equal to about one-third of the above-mentioned indemnity was demanded for the church, which sum was used more or less entirely to provide for the present needs of distressed people."

This, says the Springfield *Republican*, "is an explanation which does not explain, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Ament will try again to clear up the point":

"It is hard to comprehend the equity of collecting an extra sum 'for the church,' equal to one-third of the indemnities collected for persons who had suffered losses, said extra sum to be used for 'distressed persons,' who apparently had lost nothing of sufficient value to warrant the collection of indemnities for them. Who were those 'distressed people'? What was the real basis of their claims? In his Chicago statement Dr. Ament speaks of them as persons 'who had no property,' the inference being that they had had no property at any time. Were they in reality converts whom the missionaries had been accustomed to support and whom they still felt constrained to feed and clothe? In that case they made their indigent protégés a charge upon the Chinese villages, notwithstanding that no indemnity could be collected for them on the ground that they had suffered losses in life or property."

In *The Independent* (May 9), Mr. Ament writes a short defense of his actions. He says nothing further about "the one-third excess" indemnity, but claims the authority of Mr. Conger for all that was done by the American missionaries.

CHURCH UNITY AS SEEN FROM THREE DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

THE subject of church unity, which has occupied so large a place in the religious horizon of late years, was discussed under novel conditions at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Association of Congregational Churches, held in Baltimore on April 24. Three plans for Christian unity were presented: the first, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, editor of *The Independent*, on behalf of the Congregationalists; the second, by Bishop Paret, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maryland, on behalf of Anglicans; and the third, by the Rev. M. F. Foley, rector of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Baltimore, who represented Cardinal Gibbons.

Dr. Ward's plan was that all who accept the discipleship of Christ and "love His church and its work" should unite on the basis of "liberty of conscience in the interpretation of the Scriptures and in the administration of the church." He continued (we quote from *The Pilot*, Boston, May 4):

"Liberty is our word and message. We would have in the same universal church congregations that baptize infants and those that baptize nobody; conferences that want bishops and those that want none. We would have many denominations unite organically, and others that are not ready for it unite federatively, but all recognizing, fellowshiping all. Ours is a very simple, we believe the only feasible, way for church union until we can melt all minds into one mold, something not to be desired even if it were possible."

Dr. Paret's plan is, naturally, more organic than the Congregational one. He wishes the church to have "the oneness of the living tree." The living tree, he adds, "was Christ's own emblem for His church and its oneness." He then lays down the well-known "Lambeth Quadrilateral," prepared by the Anglican bishops of England and America in 1888 as a basis of church unity. These four essentials are (we quote from *The Church Standard*, Prot. Episc.):

"(1) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, as 'containing all things necessary to salvation,' and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

"(2) The Apostles' Creed, as the baptismal symbol; and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

"(3) The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—Baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him.

"(4) The historic episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of

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its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His church."

Dr. Paret added:

"I do not look for any absorption of one body by another or any great coalescing of different denominations. I think it must come by the slow process of growth of individual character in Christian knowledge and in love. But, whether I am right or wrong in my belief, let us lovingly pray for it, work for it, hope for it, and patiently wait for it."

The Roman Catholic plan for Christian unity was thus given by Father Foley:

"I desire to say with Cardinal Gibbons that I can not conceive any practical plan for the ecclesiastical union of all who bear the Christian name which does not recognize:

"1. Some authority, living and acting, that can definitely say what is or is not divinely revealed truth, since upon Christ's revelation His church must be grounded.

"2. The obligation of receiving in its entirety Christian revelation, since Christ's work in giving a revelation would be, to say the least, useless if each individual were left free to accept or reject that revelation, or any part of it, as his whim might dictate.

"3. That since Christ left a revelation He must have left some authorized interpreter of it; otherwise it would be a puzzle given to unaided ignorance, something which the 'unlearned and unstable' might 'wrest to their own destruction.'

"4. That since the mission of Christ's church is to 'teach all nations to observe all things whatsoever He has commanded,' there must be some teacher teaching in Christ's name and 'as one having authority' to guide His people unerringly in the way of truth. All that can be said on this great subject has been stated by Leo XIII. on Christian unity, when he says:

"'It is sufficiently well known unto you that no small share of our thoughts and of our care is devoted to the endeavor of bringing back to the fold, placed under the guardianship of Jesus Christ, Chief Pastor of souls, sheep that have strayed. Bent upon this, we have thought it most conducive to this salutary end and purpose to outline the model and, as it were, the lineaments of the church. Among these the most worthy of our chief consideration is unity. This the divine Author impressed on it as a lasting sign of truth and unconquerable strength.'"

MODERN ISRAEL AND ITS IDEALS.

IN the course of a discussion of the longings and hopes of modern Israel, the *Alte Glaube*, of Leipsic, speaks of a "remarkable movement" going on in Israel, especially in Germany. This movement appears to be in the direction of Zionism. We condense the writer's statements as follows:

"Altho officially the Jews are recognized by modern law as the equals of their Christian neighbors, they evidently do not feel themselves at home in the present surroundings. Antisemitism is not only a political but also a social power, against which all of the wealth of modern Judaism is helpless. A large portion of the Jewish youth in Central Europe, in order to find access to the positions of power and influence in the state and in society, submit to baptism and nominally become Christians. As officially reported, the average number of Jews who each year enter the churches is in Germany alone about five hundred, while in Austria it is proportionally larger. In the parliament, peculiar Jewish interests find but feeble defenders; not even does political liberalism have the courage to combat antisemitism. This the Jews themselves feel, and they are not able to summon up courage to insist upon recognition socially and politically, and are often ready to deny their Jewish descent.

It is this quasi-inferior position in public life that has induced the Jews themselves to call for a "general Jewish convention," which is to devise ways and means to remedy this trouble. In some of the preliminary meetings held for this purpose, the question whether the Jews are a nation or only a religious communion was vigorously debated, some speakers maintaining that Israel as a nation has no possible future, its mission in this respect having been fulfilled. It is noteworthy that all speakers who expressed sentiments of this kind were coldly received, while those who maintained that the Jews still constitute a nation were applauded to the echo, and those who pictured the national future of the peculiar people in glowing words were enthusiastically cheered. The ideals of Zionism evidently are expressive of the hopes and longings of many sections of modern Israel; and facts like these, after the emancipation politically of the Jews for many decades, show that the purposes which modern liberal legislation had in these reforms, namely, that the Jews should amalgamate with the various nations, will never be achieved. Israel evidently still hopes to become a nation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE AMERICAN PASSION PLAY.

ONCE in ten years American journals devote the skill of artist and writer to delineations of the drama acted by rude peasant folk in a distant Bavarian village, and thousands of Americans take the long journey thither to witness it; and yet, a late writer points out, they could have beheld, without leaving the confines of America, "a drama based on the same motive as that at Ober-Ammergau, but more intense, more real, more tragic than any ever attempted by the peasants of Bavaria." In *The Home Magazine* (May) Mr. Gilbert Cramer writes:

"'Know well thine own land' is a wise command, and one that should be taken into careful account by those Americans who have yet to learn that in their own country there is an order whose members at dozens of different places yearly represent Christ's journey to His crucifixion, bearing crosses of crushing weight along paths of cruel stones and cactus to a mimic Calvary, whereon takes place the flesh-and-blood crucifixion of an unworthy representative of the Redeemer. More than 300 years ago the order of Los Hermanos Penitentes—The Penitent Brothers—was founded in Spain. Brought to Mexico, and afterward to what is now New Mexico, by the Franciscan friars, who kept step with the *conquistadores*, the order soon secured a firm and lasting foothold among the brave but ignorant and fanatic people who sprang from Spain's contribution to the New World."

It is chiefly in Lent that the Penitentes are active. On every Friday in that season occur their terrible self-tortures, in which the flagellants apply their heavy whips to their naked backs while marching from morning until evening in a religious procession. But it is on Good Friday that the most interesting ceremony occurs—the drama of the crucifixion. This begins with a march, from the morada to a cross on a neighboring hill—called "the Procession of the Blood of Christ." At the foot of the cross, the cross-bearers throw themselves upon the ground and with the heavy beams resting upon their backs lie prostrate for many minutes. Then the procession returns and the Penitentes retire within the morada. The writer continues:

"The supreme moment of the day is now at hand. Willing Brothers of Light burrow out a deep hole, a few yards from the morada, and lay a large cross beside it. Presently the *Hermano Mayor*, with two of his assistants, come forth from the morada leading a blood-stained figure, clad only in white drawers and black head-bag. In some places the prospective occupant of the cross is yearly chosen by lot, but at Taos he is a volunteer. Without flinching, and with no sign of fear, he walks to the prostrate cross and lays himself at full length upon it. Instantly two stalwart Brothers of Light seize the ends of a stout hempen rope, and lash the arms, trunk, and legs of the victim to the timbers of the cross. Others, without delay, lift the beam, with its living burden, and drop it into the waiting hole, which is at once filled up with loose dirt and stones. Formerly it was the practise to spike the victim to the cross, and deaths among the crucified were not uncommon; but so persistent has been the opposition of both church and state to all the practises of the Penitentes that nailing to the cross is now practised only in a few remote hamlets. In other places, as already indicated, recourse is had to binding with the rope, that has first been soaked in water. The victim fares badly enough, even under the new order. The weight of the hanging man causes the wet rope to sink deeper

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into the flesh and stays the circulation of the blood. The skin assumes a purple hue, and then turns slowly to a black, while the closed eyes and drooping head soon give token that the sufferer has relapsed into unconsciousness. Already an intense hush has fallen upon the group gathered at the foot of the cross, where lies a black-capped penitent barebacked upon a bed of cactus. The other brothers, their brows clasped in crowns of cactus, stand motionless as statues, their eyes lifted in reverent awe to the central figure. Here and there lips are seen to move in silent prayer, but the only sounds that are heard are the low sobs of some kneeling woman.

"The moments drag with painful weariness, and seem to have lengthened into hours before the *Hermano Mayor* gives the signal to lower the cross. This done, the Brothers of Light quickly loose the bonds of the crucified one, and the motionless form is dragged into the morada, to be brought to life again. Even since nailing has gone out of fashion there are times when the body taken from the cross gives no sign of life, and is never seen in public after it is carried into the morada.

"The crucifixion over, the cross-bearers, cactus-bearers, and self-whippers, with their attendants, resume their grisly marches between morada and graveyard, and these are kept up till sunset. About eight o'clock in the evening the *timeblas* or 'dark' services—designated to represent the arrival of the soul in Purgatory—are held in a closed and unlighted room. Only active members are admitted; and to the huddled watchers outside comes nothing but groans and sobs and the clank of chains. At the end of an hour the procession returns to the morada; the door is closed, and until midnight the Penitentes are busied with prayer. Then the door creaks once more, and dark forms scatter to the four quarters of the compass. Till Lent comes again the Brotherhood has balanced its account with God."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN referring to the regulations governing elective study in some of the leading American universities, we inadvertently included Harvard among the number of those which require students to select one major and two minors at the outset of their course (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13). This plan, which is quite general in advanced or graduate study both in this country and Germany, does not, a Harvard man reminds us, prevail at Harvard in undergraduate work for the degree of B.A. The requiremnte there is to choose a certain amount of work from a very wide range of electives, and the studies actually selected may be either few or numerous.

AT the Golden Rule meeting recently held in New York under the auspices of the De Hirsch Monument Association (THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 13), it was resolved to organize a Golden Rule Brotherhood, for the purpose, first, of "teaching the world to appreciate and practise the Golden Rule"; second, of "eradicating racial prejudice and religious intolerance"; third, of "advocating and advancing peace, and uniting men in a universal fraternity." The organization is wholly non-sectarian, and it is expected that Jew, Christian, Confucian, and all other believers in brotherhood will be equally interested, as they all have an equal right to lay claim to the "Golden Rule." The chairman of the committee on organization is Mr. James Talcott, of 7 West Fifty-seventh Street. "We feel," say the committee, "that no argument is needed to emphasize the timeliness of such a brotherhood, and the great good it can accomplish in teaching men to practise the principles of religion and of American citizenship—namely, freedom, equality, and fraternity."

MR. WILLARD S. MATTOX, of the Christian Science Publication Committee of New York State, writes us concerning Dr. Carroll's statistics which appeared in our columns April 13:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Dr. H. K. Carroll's estimate of the membership of the Christian Science Churches, as tabulated by him along with other denominational statistics, is incorrect. Whatever his source of information, he has been misled as to the facts. Christian Science has not decreased in membership during any year since its discovery and founding. There are no statistics compiled by the Christian Science Church showing the total membership throughout the world. It is impossible, therefore, for Dr. Carroll to base his figures on any exact knowledge of his own. The total number of Christian Scientists in 1899 was not 100,000, and it was not 90,000 in 1890. While the statistics for all the Christian Science churches throughout the world are not obtainable, we know the membership of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., the mother church. In July, 1889, this was 14,843; in 1890 in was 18,131, an increase in one year of 3,288. This marvelous growth in the mother church is indicative of the rapid development of the general movement in the field. Thirty-eight new branch churches were established in this year, between 1889 and 1900, when Dr. Carroll says there was a falling-off in membership of 10,000. The number of public reading-rooms associated with Christian Science churches has multiplied in ratio corresponding to the increase of membership in the mother church. In fact, all the figures within our reach, all the signs of the times, locally and abroad, point to a state of affairs the reverse of that indicated by Dr. Carroll's statistics, which are not correct in any particular. WILLARD S. MATTOX.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE British Budget for 1901, as proposed by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been the main theme of discussion in the European press for several weeks. The chief proposal of this budget, which *The Spectator* (London) characterizes as "the most momentous of modern times in any country," is to increase greatly the indirect taxation of the empire; and it is to this proposal that most of the newspaper comment is directed. In brief, the Chancellor's statement is as follows:

The estimated expenditure for the current year is, in round figures, $938,000,000, and the revenue, on the existing basis of taxation, approximately, $661,000,000, leaving a deficit of $277,000,000, which, however, will be slightly reduced by a number of "little saving processes." This deficit the Chancellor proposes to deal with by suspending the sinking fund, by levying new taxes (estimated to yield $55,000,000 a year), and by raising a new consols loan of $300,000,000. The new taxes are to be distributed as follows: $1.04 per hundredweight duty on refined sugar, with corresponding duties of 50 cents and 41 cents on molasses and glucose respectively; 25 cents per ton duty on exported coal; and an addition of four cents to the income tax.

British newspaper comment varies from the verdict of *The Morning Post* (London), that the budget is "a vast improvement on anything the country has seen for many years, bold and statesmanlike enough to be heralded as beginning a new era in our financial history," to the characterization of *The Express* (London), which calls the proposals "cowardly, unimaginative, and mechanical, sure to bring only injury to the country and discredit to the ministry."

The general tone of British comment is one of regret that new forms of indirect taxation, particularly the export duty on coal, were found necessary; but at the same time indicates ready acceptance of the inevitable. We reproduce some of the more striking comments.

The Chancellor, says *The Spectator*, has arranged his budget with great skill, and with a "due regard to the essential principles of our fiscal system." Referring to the drain on the national treasury caused by the Boer war, *The Spectator* says:

"We believe that in spite of the injury done to our fiscal system, and the drain on the national resources, the war has been of immense indirect advantage to us. We had to fight, as we have just said, in order to decide whether South Africa should be purely Dutch and outside the empire, or Dutch and British, as Canada is French and English, but within the empire; but this necessity might have brought us little indirect gain. As it is, however, we believe that the war has saved us from a position of very great peril. It has shown us that our army had become demoralized, not by peace, but by the easy triumphs won in native wars. We had made war in too amateur a way, and had won victories too easily. The Boers have made us realize how serious a business war is, and how absolutely necessary it is to be prepared at all points. Had we fought a formidable European state two years ago the position would have been one of serious peril. As it is, we should have no fear of the results."

The budget, says *The Speaker* (London), paints a picture of the national finances "in colors as black as could be desired by the bitterest enemy of England." The whole financial policy of the ministry, continues this journal, is the "most deplorable example of poltroonery ever exhibited by a prosperous community of civilized men." It says, in conclusion:

"Of the four great wars which made the national debt, the war against our American colonies, the war against the French republic, the (Crimean) war for the integrity of Turkish territory, and the war against the Boer republics, all except the third and the least costly have been the sole handiwork of the Tory Party—cheered on of course in the shouting stage by a few Whig or

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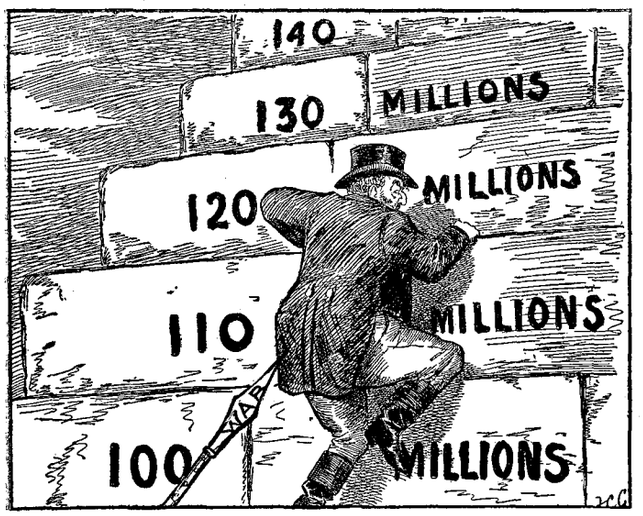
Liberal imperialists. Sir William Harcourt sums up the drift and meaning of their whole policy in two words: Conscription and protection. Both are now very near. . . . . .

"Meanwhile there are many signs that the prosperity of the country is beginning to decline. . . . The commercial crisis in Russia and the depression in Germany will account for reductions in exports to two of our best customers for some time to come. And as for South Africa, every month's delay in the return of the chosen people to Johannesburg makes a crash in the Kafir circus more probable. Besides a falling-off of the production of gold aways tends to dulness of trade as well as to lower



CLIMBING THE WAR PYRAMID.

JOHN BULL: "This is all very well, but whenever shall I get to the top?"
—*Westminster Gazette.*

prices. But the stoppage of the gold-fields is a comparatively insignificant factor. It is the constant drain of money to South Africa, the consumption every week of from one and a half to two millions sterling that constitutes the real economic danger. The policy of borrowing is almost certain to lead to heavy failures. Consols have fallen from 113 to 95. . . . British credit has already fallen below French for almost the first time since the Napoleonic wars."

"Perhaps the least unpopular budget that could have been framed," says *The Saturday Review* (London); "not an original or comprehensive financial scheme, but, on the whole, a fair tho commonplace plan for meeting an enormous deficit."

We can not congratulate the Chancellor, says *The Standard* (London); "on the whole, the budget indicates a regrettable absence of statesmanlike resource." All classes have acquiesced in the extraordinary war expenditure, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), and should, therefore, take their share in the unpleasant duty of footing the bill without whimpering. John Bull has braced his broad back to carry his new load without a quiver, says *The Daily Telegraph* (London), which adds: "What has struck the imagination of every foreign power, on the other hand, is that Parliament and the money market have provided the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a sum closely approaching the famous five milliards wrung by Bismarck from France."

The Liberal journals, altho commending the Chancellor for his courage and honesty in facing a bad state of affairs, bitterly comment on the drain caused by the war in South Africa. *The Guardian* (Manchester) points out the fact that the war taxes will not end when the war ends:

"The ugly fact is that we are paying war taxes, as they are called, and not paying for the war with them. We are paying for the war by borrowing, and, on the strength of appeals to bear the necessary expenses of a special crisis, we are paying at extravagant and rapidly rising rates for the ordinary, or what may be termed the non-war, administration of the country. There is a delusive idea abroad that if the war comes to an end, the war taxes will come to an end with it. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach does a good service by showing that in all probability they will not, and would not even if Dutch South Africa could be held down for nothing, and if it cost nothing to bring into cultivation again the wilderness that the war has made. There is only too much likelihood that with the advance of the decline in trade which has now begun and the consequent decline in the productiveness of the existing taxes, the rates of taxation will have to be increased in order to bring in the same actual sum. In fact, there is every reason to fear that even if a peace, of which there is as yet no sign, were to come, we should have our special war taxes raised rather than lowered during the years succeeding it."

Tory finance, observes *The Daily News* (London), may be summed up in the statement that nineteen months of war have wiped out the savings made in twenty years of peace. It continues:

"To-day, thanks to the fact that a national crisis finds our finances in the hands of the party of privilege and reaction, we are entering under Tory guidance the thorny path of protection. For that is what all this chaos of warring voices and indignant protests means. The foundations of our trade are being shaken, its freedom is being shackled, and with the loss of freedom the claim of sectional interests to protection becomes insistent. With the wakening of the spirit of protection comes the peril of retaliation from our commercial rivals abroad. We look to the Liberal Party—the party of free trade—to fight this disastrous policy at every step."

The export duty on coal has excited the most bitter denunciation. "A crude and mischievous device," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London). "It will place the British exporter at the mercy of his foreign rivals," declares *The South Wales Daily News* (Swansea), in the great Welsh coal section.

The coal duty is the worst part of the budget, *The Daily News* (London) maintains. "Export duties," it holds, "are thoroughly unsound in principle, because they interfere with trade, and discourage commercial intercourse with other countries."

The Northern Whig (Belfast), however, says: "Only a short time ago the coal owners, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reminded them, were talking of putting on no less than two shillings per ton for their own benefit, and it is difficult to see why two shillings in the coal owners' pocket would be a good thing and harmless to the trade while one shilling in the Chancellor's pocket would mean ruin."

THE AMERICANIZATION OF JOHN BULL.

Since we must seek in Yankee land
The very boots in which we stand,
Their steel for rails, their corn for bread,
Their heiresses for peers to wed—

Since standard libraries we sell
Spelt in the way they choose to spell,
'Tis time the Bull that once we knew
Assumed their national costume, too.

—*Daily Mail, London.*

Most of the Canadian papers express disappointment over the budget. While imposing a duty upon sugar, why, they ask, could not Sir Michael Hicks-Beach have given some preference in favor of West Indian and Queensland products?

Events (Ottawa) regards the budget as the most important since the abolition of the corn laws, and of "grave significance" to Canada. *The Weekly Sun* (Toronto) also looks upon the budget as a warning to Canadians. It says: "Canada so far has shared the excitement, the glory, the honors; but borne little of

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the burden. She has found the transportation, but Great Britain has found the pay. It will not be so for the future. If Canada is to participate in imperial wars and adventures, she will have to pay her share."

The continental European press takes an unusual amount of interest in the budget proposals. Few of the French papers can refrain from flinging a taunt to the effect that "war is a great thing, but somebody must pay the piper." The *Temps* (Paris) contrasts the good old days of peace, when Peel and Gladstone were able to make British finances a model, with this terribly expensive epoch of latter-day imperialism. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer, says the *Temps*, "has abolished the free breakfast table, and opened the door to the partizans of reciprocity tariffs which are the forerunners of protection." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) considers the budget scheme "technically businesslike," but adds: "It is a scandal to behold the representative of a government which let loose so light-heartedly the present war justify his financial system by the remark that it is good to show the nation that the poor as well as the rich have to suffer from the consequences of the war." In general, the *Débats* believes that Englishmen, in order to avoid further taxation, will insist upon the Government's concluding as speedy and honorable a peace as possible, "even if Mr. Chamberlain's reputation does suffer." The financial statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, declares the *Figaro* (Paris), may be justified by present circumstances, but it is "certainly condemned by the experience of half a century." It continues:

"For fifty years all the economists of France and Europe have cited as a model the financial policy of Great Britain. The suppression of loans, the regular reduction of debts, freedom from taxation of necessities, in fact all the reforms that continental nations have failed to realize, were normally applied across the Channel, and the results proved their excellence. The debt of nineteen milliards of francs in 1876 fell, twenty-four years later, to sixteen milliards. Public wealth increased enormously. By means of peace, liberalism, and economy, Great Britain gradually raised herself to an incomparable prosperity. Imperialism has changed all this. The Transvaal war has been frightfully expensive. The reduction of the debt, scrupulously carried out for so many years, was first diminished and then suspended. Loans have reappeared. . . . The measures now proposed are a real abandonment of the financial principles of England. During these many years she has sought after and realized a system that levied no taxes upon an article of necessity, yet now she puts a tax on sugar. For many years she has believed in the sovereign virtue of free trade; now she considers that when she is at war, foreigners must pay some of her expenses. For decades she has refused to allow a generation responsible for entering upon a war to place the cost on its descendants by means of a loan; now she has given up these scruples and does not hesitate to draw a bill on the future in order to liquidate the embarrassments of the present."

The whole financial policy of the Conservative ministry, concludes the *Figaro*, has brought an end to an exemplary period of wisdom and prosperity and inaugurated a kind of decadence.

The German press gives free vent to its usual *Schadenfreude* (joy at another's misfortune) over the financial effects of the war in South Africa. Most of the comment is on the sugar import and coal export duties. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), generally regarded as the organ of Dr. von Miquel, the retiring Prussian Minister of Finance, declares that the coal duties will favor the competition of German coal in the German coast districts as well as in Belgium, Holland, and other parts of Europe; but, on the other hand, it points out that an advantage not to be underrated is given to the British iron industry. The production of continental products which are bound to use British coal will be rendered more costly. A decrease in the price of England's coal at home, it also contends, will be followed by a reduction in the cost of British production and a corresponding increase in England's competing power in the world's markets. This is expected to have a bad effect on German industry in particular. The *Börsen-Courier* (Berlin) also declares that the competition of English raw iron will be henceforth much keener in Germany. The export duty on coal, says this journal, is "in direct opposition to the high principles which have hitherto governed British trade." The *Politische Nachrichten* (Berlin) argues in the same vein. The *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), in commenting on the sugar duty, remarks: "It is possible that the countries which grant bounties on the export of sugar will at last get tired of providing the British consumer with cheap sugar, especially when they see that by a continuance of the present system they will be helping to bear the cost of the South African war." This journal says in conclusion: "There is something of greatness and self-sacrifice in the sudden submission, by the British Government, of a bill involving an increase of taxes and duties to the extent of several hundred million marks, and in the House of Commons agreeing to it at a single sitting."

Vienna newspaper comment is to the general effect that Great Britain has abandoned free trade. The English people, says the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, have "made a breach in Cobden's policy, and the whole structure of international trade has received a powerful shock which will be felt throughout the world." Other papers believe that the duty on sugar will injure Austrian industry in this product. The *Fremdenblatt*, semi-official, declares that England has again proved her practical business sense in throwing part of the costs of the war on the foreigner.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN RUSSIA.

THE appointment by the Czar of Gen. Peter S. Vannovsky as Minister of National Education appears to have given general satisfaction in Russia. Every section of the press of the empire welcomes the appointment and sees in it a pledge of conciliation, reform, and a more liberal policy toward the university students. The exception to this rule is found in two ultra-reactionary newspapers which have advocated the reduction of the number of schools. The Czar's rescript making the appointment is regarded as highly significant, for it recognizes the radical defects of the present system and calls upon General Vannovsky to assist the Czar in formulating and applying a new and modern policy, one suited to the spirit of the age as well as to the fundamental conditions of Russia.

GEN. PETER S. VANNOVSKY,

New Russian Minister of Education.

General Vannovsky is a man eighty years old, who has had but little experience in educational matters. He has been minister of war and an active soldier, but in investigating previous student disturbances he proved himself humane, progressive, and in sympathy with the dissatisfied youth. Prince Mestchorki, in

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his *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), referring to the delight with which Vannovsky's appointment has been received in all circles, says:

"It might seem as if the selection of a purely military man must excite in some quarters the fear of a drastic reaction; yet the effect has been the reverse. Everybody tells us that the students are pleased and convinced of the new minister's sympathy with their aspirations and demands. We, too, are grateful for this phenomenon, for it shows that, in spite of the efforts of our intellectuals to breed confusion and revolt among the students, we are still very far from that mental state in which only Robespierres and Marats would be looked upon as the proper guides of our educational world."

The *Nedielia* (weekly, St. Petersburg) makes a furious assault on the present system and hopes that the Government contemplates radical reorganization, both as to curriculum and discipline. It says:

"What has it [the system] given us in the last twenty-five years? It has given us incapables, victims of the unhealthy 'classical' studies, hate-inspired revolutionists who had sworn to avenge their wasted years, and nameless, impotent nobodies having no interest in real life and trained to dull obedience and official routine.

"In our university courses all live sciences were rigidly excluded or kept down to the least possible proportion. The spirit of brotherly association, of free and spontaneous intercourse; the influence of university life, the influence of cordial treatment of students by professors—all this was banished. Everything which binds men together, creates sympathy and mutuality, was prohibited. What can such universities do for science, for society? Science in our universities has fallen to the lowest estate."

Even the *Novoye Vremya*, which the students have regarded as hostile and which was at one time boycotted by them, expresses the same opinion. "Whatever," it says, "Russia still has of mental vigor and freshness is due to influences wholly independent of the schools. The universities have graduated little Hamlets, mediocre pedants. The literature of the university-trained writers is a literature of and for the dead, and the science of the same people is a colorless, trivial, empty ceremony." It hopes that all this will soon be a thing of the past, the memory of a nightmare, and that the ministry of education will put routine aside and call to its aid strong, free, original spirits who do not fear intellect and modern science. Society, the fathers and mothers of the rising generation, expect and sigh for such a change, says the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, another severe critic of the present system, which, it asserts, has driven the best men out of the faculties and has poisoned the life of thousands of young men.

The French papers generally comment approvingly on the new appointment; but the *Temps* (Paris) fears that General Vannovsky is too old a man to accomplish much in the way of a progressive policy. The three root causes of the discontent among Russian students, says *The St. James's Gazette* (London), are "spiritual tyranny, the suppression of thought, and the supremacy of the police administration." These, it thinks, are as yet beyond the power of a minister of education to remedy. The Russian review *Pravo* is quoted by *The Anglo-Russian* (London) as follows:

"Not only statutes but rights—this should be the watchword of all true friends of a legal order of things. In converse proportion to the growth of civilization and the developments of national life, the present lifeless system of laws becomes more inadequate than ever, and the need for extended personal and public rights, guaranteed by statutes, more and more pressing. Whoever believes himself capable of satisfying the national aspirations by technical improvements in industry, and the embodiment of law in a perfectly organized bureaucracy, who believes that personal rights simply are a hobby of the obnoxious West, with which Russian society might well dispense—he nourishes a misconception which, compelling men to turn their backs upon Europe and their faces toward Siberia, would be dangerous were it not so conspicuously fallacious. No technical advancements, nor any objective system of laws, will meet the demands of the fast developing, grandly proportioned Russian culture becoming more and more intricate every day."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINESE OPINION OF THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

NATIVE public opinion in China, as represented in the Chinese press, is thoroughly aroused over the secret treaty with Russia concerning Manchuria. The native papers are full of indignant protests, and high officials such as the Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung have repeatedly memorialized the throne to reject the treaty. Many protests have also been sent to the Emperor, the Empress-Dowager, the peace plenipotentiaries in Peking, and even the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg. Two indignation meetings, unique in Chinese history, were recently held in Shanghai and were largely attended by Chinese of rank and influence. The meetings, as reported in the Chinese daily papers, show a copying of Western ways that is new for China. There is a regularly chosen presiding officer; a set of resolutions is brought forward; earnest speeches are made which show remarkable familiarity with the subject, each good point being accorded applause; and telegraphic resolutions are sent to influential persons all over the country, and to the Emperor. Among the speakers at the second meeting was a Chinese girl of sixteen, who, it is reported, made a very effective speech. *The North China Daily News* (Shanghai) translates from a native paper the following remarks made by her:

"People of all ranks and classes seem hopelessly to lack union and patriotism. The officials seem to care only for their posts and their families, and the people regard themselves as helpless babies and leave everything in the hands of the officials. This is why China is so weak. In foreign countries, such as England, America, Japan, every one, in office or not, feels an interest in the government, and treats everything in connection with it as his own business. Hence, these countries are strong and no one dares insult them. The Russo-Chinese agreement shakes the very foundation of China, and yet many Chinese seem indifferent. The people should be solidly united against this dangerous and dishonorable compact. The only persons who seem to be in favor of this agreement are Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang."

The Chung Wai Jih Pao (Universal Gazette, Peking), in discussing Russian methods, observes:

"We Chinese find it hard to understand the ways of Westerners in the matter of politics, which are both clever and obscure. There is in both East and West a use of funds in the conduct of the government of which the people are in ignorance. The public funds to be used each year are always made through appropriations.

"In accomplishing her [Russia's] objects, money is a small consideration. The year before last, China sent an ambassador to the court of Russia, and he received attention such as was given to the ambassador of no other country. He was accorded many audiences with the Czar. Because of the many presents and the marked attention, he became a captive of Russia. At another time, a governor of one of the provinces, on his way to Peking, had business with a Russian bank, and the manager of the bank told him that, any time he was in need of funds, he might draw on the bank freely. There was another instance of a Russian minister's having given money to one of the underlings of a Chinese minister who went to pay his respects to him. Altho a small matter, it showed the disposition of the Russians to buy the favor of the Chinese. A man who recently went to Tien-Tsin to establish a newspaper received from a Russian consul an offer to sell 20,000 copies of the paper. The editor, however, instead of showing favor to the Russians, exposed their methods, and the consul had nothing more to do with the paper. Russian agents came to Shanghai in 1899 to investigate the na-

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tive newspapers, and offered bribes to those who would favor the Russian cause; but none of the newspapers would agree. Now that the secret treaty has come to light and is being publicly discussed, the Russians deny it, and put false representations in the mouth of the American minister [referring to a reputed denial of the treaty on the part of Minister Conger]. They say it is invented by Japan, tho the facts are as clear as day. Even a Chinese newspaper has helped the Russians by denying the existence of the treaty, most certainly because of some bribe. . . . The indignation meetings in Shanghai do not manifest hatred of Russia or friendship for England and Japan more than others, but they are a recognition that now help is to be looked for only from England and Japan. If the secret treaty is agreed to at this time, it will mean nothing less than the division and destruction of the empire."

The Shanghai *Mercury* translates from the native daily, *Su Pao*, the following comment on the treaty:

"These Eastern encroachments of Russia are all in accordance with the will of Peter the Great. But China herself must stiffen her opposition to Russia before she can hope to get help from any one else. True, Russia does not fear China, but she fears the other kingdoms. . . . . .

"If we sign it [the treaty], the other nations will not keep their hands off, and if we do not, Russia will be displeased. Like a man on a tiger's back he naturally does not know whether it is better to keep his seat or get down. The Boxers had the audacity to attack all the world, but it is not likely that Russia with all her ferocity will have the courage of Tuan Wang and Kangyi [Boxer leaders]."

British Approval of Our Policy in China.—The press of Great Britain is almost unanimous in commending our Chinese policy. *The Times* and *The Daily News* (London), usually at opposite political poles, seldom lose an opportunity to praise our moderation and good sense. The American suggestions in the far East are always sensible, says *The Guardian* (Radical, Manchester). Commenting on Mr. Rockhill's plan for basing the Chinese indemnity on the sum China can afford to pay without becoming bankrupt, *The Guardian* says:

"Compensation there must be; but the assumption throughout the negotiations that it is the lower limit that is fixed by the actual expenditure of the victors in the war is wholly novel. Besides, technically we have never been at war with China; what, then, is the legal justification of an indemnity? Again, what compensation do the powers mean to pay to China for the indiscriminate pillage in which their troops have indulged? Surely the losses incurred by China through the shameless violation of the laws of war by some of the international troops should be told off against the expenditure incurred by the powers in protecting their legations?"

Mr. Rockhill's plan is a common-sense and businesslike proposition, says *The Outlook* (London); but it fears that the plan is too simple for acceptance. *The Celestial Empire* (Shanghai), published under English auspices, sees evidences of an attempt on the part of Russia to gain American friendship and even alliance. This journal quotes the Russian statesman, Prince Ukhtomsky, as declaring that "Russian autocracy has nothing in common with Cæsarism, but is a national idea of unity which fits her for alliance with America against English imperialism." It scouts this idea and asserts that Russia and America can have nothing in common. Their policies in China are at complete variance. Russia opposes sending missionaries to China, as the enlightenment of the Chinese would mean the failure of Russian ambition. But the American missionary, "perhaps more than any other, stands for enlightenment."

The Future of the Kongo Free State.—The present Belgian parliament has the problem before it of providing for the future of the Kongo Free State. It is to decide, says *The Guardian* (Manchester), whether or not it will annex the Kongo State to Belgium and whether, if it postpones annexation, it will impose any restrictions on "the despotic rule which has discredited the Kongo administration and so brought discredit on Belgium herself." The Kongo State, it will be remembered, was organized in 1884 as an absolutely free state, under the patronage of King Leopold of Belgium. *The Guardian* declares that almost all the provisions of the Berlin agreement, which brought the state into being, have been violated:

"Within a few years from its foundation, the Kongo State began to throw off the mask and to show that its real aims were very different from those set forth at Berlin. Nominally free trade was to prevail on the Kongo; as a matter of fact, by various decrees dating from 1889 onward, the Kongo State assumed to itself a monopoly of all trade within three-fourths of its territories. In theory slavery was to be abolished, and by the destruction of the great Arab slave-traders of the South in successive campaigns the Kongo State seemed to have accomplished its purpose. In reality, as Consul Pickersgill reported in 1898, 'the outcome of this lofty enterprise' has been a 'mere modification of the evil that was so righteously attacked,' and the slave released by Kongo-state troops has, in our consul's words, 'to pay for his freedom by serving a new master during a fixed term of years for wages merely nominal'—that is to say, there is one public slave-owner, the Kongo State, in place of many private owners. As for the obligation to care for the moral and material well-being of the population, the Kongo State has simply ignored it. Every native has to work for the state, either as a porter or in collecting rubber, and defaulters are massacred by the armed savages who constitute the Kongo-state militia and police. The Kongo State, founded on a basis of free trade and philanthropy, has become a great commercial monopoly, utterly regardless of justice or humanity in its pursuit of gain. Uncontrolled by public opinion, it has permitted or connived at some of the worst excesses recorded in the history of European rule in Africa."

It is now generally admitted, concludes this Manchester journal, that the creation of the Kongo State was a mistake, and it should be annexed to Belgium.

London and Paris: A Contrast.—The contrasts presented by Paris and London are rather amusingly put by Felix Pejat, in the *Matin*, of the former city. He says:

"Paris does most things with the right hand or at the right side; London follows the left.

"Parisian coachmen keep to the right, those of London to the left.

"Paris grows by absorption, London by expansion.

"Paris is built of stone, London of brick.

"Paris has high houses and narrow streets, London's buildings are low and its streets wide.

"The windows of Paris open like doors, those of London à la guillotine.

"Paris is collectivistic, it dwells in houses which are really caravansaries; London is individualistic, each family having its own house.

"Paris has its *portièr*, London its night-key.

"Paris gets up early from its bed which is against the wall; London arises late from its bed which is in the center of the room.

"Paris dines, London eats.

"London, said Voltaire, has one hundred religions and but one sauce; Paris has one hundred sauces and no religion at all.

"Paris is gay, London sad.

"London has too few soldiers, Paris too many. The soldiers in Paris wears a blue tunic and red pantaloons, while the London man-of-war is clad in a red coat and blue trousers.

"In Paris priests perform the marriage rites; in London they marry themselves.

"In Paris the married women are free; in London when a woman marries she ceases to be.

"Paris has more suicides, London more homicides.

"Paris works, London traffics.

"In Paris the street crowds fight by kicks, in London by blows of the fist.

"The proletariat of Paris refers to the pawn-shop as 'My aunt,' while in London they say 'My uncle.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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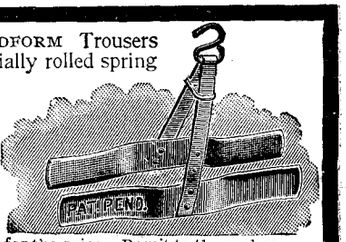

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"The Prince of Illusion."—John Luther Long. (The Century Co., $1.25.)

"Old Bowen's Legacy."—Edwin Asa Dix. (The Century Co., $1.50.)

"Under the Redwoods."—Bret Harte. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.)

"The Successors of Mary the First."—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Providence in America, or the Problems of Self-Government."—Clarence A. Vincent, D.D. (The Alvord-Peters Co.)

"In Search of Mademoiselle"—George Gibbs. (Henry T. Coates & Co., $1.50.)

"Our Fate and the Zodiac"—Margaret Mayo. (Brentano's, $1.25.)

"The Trend of the Centuries."—Rev. Andrew W. Archibald, D.D. (The Pilgrim Press, $1.25.)

"The Builder and the Plan."—Ursula N. Gestefeld. (The Gestefeld Publishing Co., $2.00.)

"The Convert and His Relations."—L. W. Munhall, D.D. (Eaton & Mains, $1.00.)

"A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Bible."—Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D. (D. C. Heath & Co., $1.00.)

"The Complete Pocket Guide to Europe."—Ed. by E. C. Stedman and T. L. Stedman. (W. R. Jenkins.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Gray Wolf.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

The gray wolf comes again: I had made fast
The door with chains; how has the gray wolf passed
My threshold? I have nothing left to give;
Go from me now, gray wolf, and let me live!
I have fed you once, given all you would, given all
I had to give, I have been prodigal;
I am poor now, the table is but spread
With water and a little wheaten bread;
You have taken all I ever had from me:
Go from me now, gray wolf, and let me be!

The gray wolf, crouching by the bolted door,
Waits, watching for his food upon the floor;
I see the old hunger and the old thirst of blood
Rise up, under his eyelids, like a flood;
What shall I do that the gray wolf may go?
This time, I have no store of meats to throw;
He waits; but I have nothing, and I stand
Helpless, and his eyes fasten on my hand.
O gray wolf, gray wolf, will you not depart,
This time, unless I feed you with my heart?

—The London *Saturday Review.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Her Fault.—HE: "I can't understand Phyllis rejecting me last night."

SHE: "Never mind. You'll soon get over it."

HE: "Oh, *I've* got over it right enough; but I can't help feeling so doosid sorry for *her.* I shan't ask her again!"—*London Punch.*

News to Him.—"Are you going to marry sister Ruth?" "Why—er—I really don't know, you know!" "That's what I thought. Well, you are!"—*Life.*

A Mild Attack.—"I think I've heard of one man who died of seasickness." "Heavens! I hope I won't!" "Oh! You're not very bad, or you wouldn't care whether you'd die or not!"—*Puck.*

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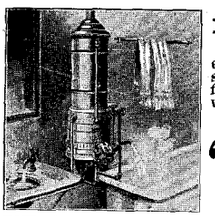

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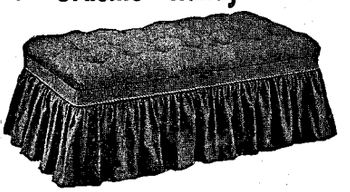

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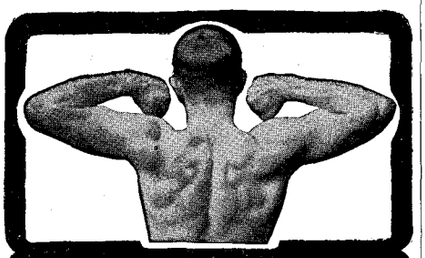

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Her First.—MRS. NUWED (at the cigar-store): "I'd like to see some cigars for a stout, dark man, please!"—*Puck.*

Agreed With Her.—JIMMY: "Me aunt was tryin' to tell me that smokin' is injur'ous."

TOMMY: "Well, it might be if yer ole man ketches yer."—*Puck.*

The Humor of Phillips Brooks.—It does not lessen the dignity of Phillips Brooks's memory to learn from his biographer, Alexander V. G. Allen, of Cambridge, that he had an abounding sense of humor—humor that crops out in a fund of anecdote.

To the person who wondered at the possibility of the whale's swallowing Jonah he said: "There was no difficulty. Jonah was one of the minor prophets."

Contrasting the ancient church with the modern, he remarked that the early devout tried to save their young men from being thrown to the lions. "Now," he added, "we are glad if we can save them from going to the dogs."

A clergyman going abroad talked in jest of bringing back a new religion with him.

"You might have some trouble in getting it through the custom-house," some one remarked.

"No," observed Bishop Brooks; "we may take it for granted that a new religion would have no duties attached."

A person, for the sake, no doubt, of argument, once drew attention to the fact that some men, calling themselves atheists, seemed to lead moral lives, and Brooks promptly disposed of it.

"They have to," said he. "They have no God to forgive them if they don't."—*The Youth's Companion.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

May 7.—A fight between German troops and Chinese cavalry occurs near Kalgan, resulting in Chinese defeat.

May 9.—A formal demand for 450,000,000 taels indemnity is made upon the Chinese plentipotentiaries by the ministers of the powers in Peking.

May 10.—The Americans in Peking evacuate the districts under their control, with the exception of those in the Forbidden City.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 6.—General Kitchener reports further captures of Boers and ammunition in South Africa; the British War Office announces the total number of deaths in the Boer war at 714 officers and 14,264 men.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York land at Melbourne and are received with great enthusiasm.

May 7.—Stockholders of the Leyland Line are notified of the transfer of the line to Morgan interests; rumors of the sale of the Red Star and Atlantic Transport lines to J. P. Morgan are not confirmed.

May 8.—At the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London addresses are made by William Garrett, of Cleveland, O., and others. Mr. Carnegie advises British manufacturers to follow American methods.

The ambassadors at Constantinople send a note to the Porte, characterizing the Government's tampering with the mails as a breach of international law.

May 9.—The Duke of Cornwall and York formally opens the new Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Scenes similar to those in Wall Street are witnessed in Shorter's Court, London, and on the Glasgow Stock Exchange, where brokers and speculators deal in American securities.

May 10.—The question of the seizure of William O'Brien's paper, *The Irish People*, for a bitter attack on King Edward VII. and Cardinal Vaughan, is debated in the House of Commons; copies of the paper are confiscated by the police.

May 11.—There is a practical severance of relations between the Porte and the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, arising out of the differences over the foreign post-offices.

Wholesale shooting of revolutionary Macedonians is committed by the Turkish authorities.

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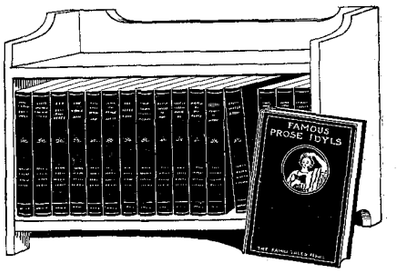

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*CITY*_____

L. D. 5-18

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the Duke of York by the University of Melbourne.

May 12.—General DeWet is reported to have resumed operations in South Africa, crossing into the Transvaal with two thousand men.

Count Esterhazy, in affidavits made in Brussels, admits being the author of the bordereau in the Dreyfus case.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 6.—President McKinley leaves El Paso, Tex., after exchanging official greetings with General Hernandez, the representative of President Diaz, of Mexico; he also speaks at Deming, N. M.

The cup defender, *Constitution*, is successfully launched at Bristol, Conn.

The work of rebuilding Jacksonville is being pushed rapidly; many bodies are recovered from the St. John's River.

May 7.—The President spends the day in Arizona, visiting a gold-mine near Phœnix in the morning.

Northern Pacific stock makes sharp advances in Wall Street, where great activity prevails.

Bishop Potter, Charles R. Flint, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and others, participate in a conference in New York which aims at industrial conciliation between labor and capital.

May 8.—President McKinley and his party arrive in California, being met at Redlands and welcomed to the State by Governor Gage.

The ceremonies incident to the formal bestowal of the red biretta of a cardinal on Monsignor Martinelli by Cardinal Gibbons take place in the Baltimore Cathedral in the presence of many church dignitaries.

Fire destroys several cotton warehouses in Augusta, Ga., inflicting a loss of about $160,000.

May 9.—The President spends the day at Los Angeles, visiting the Soldiers' Home and reviewing a floral parade.

Minister Conger arrives in Washington, for the purpose of conferring with State Department officials regarding the situation in China.

The stock market in Wall Street suffers one of the worst short panics known in its history, due to the struggle for control of Northern Pacific.

May 10.—President McKinley gets an enthusiastic reception, and makes a brief speech, in Santa Barbara, Cal.

Stocks are stronger and higher, and the panic subsides; Wall Street inclines to the belief that the Morgan-Hill interests triumphed in the Northern Pacific contest.

May 11.—President McKinley and party arrive at Del Monte, Cal.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, testifies before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

Governor Jennings visits the scene of the recent disastrous fire at Jacksonville, Fla., and State troops are stationed there to prevent disorder.

May 12.—The President and his wife reach San Francisco, where Mrs. McKinley becomes indisposed and is taken to the home of Henry T. Scott.

Unpleasant weather mars the success of the Buffalo Exposition, which, nevertheless, is visited by great crowds.

A fire in a suburb of Detroit destroys property to the extent of $800,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 7.—*Philippines:* Troopers of the First Cavalry defeat a Filipino force in Batanyas province, Luzon.

May 8.—Colonel Astilla, and other Filipino officers and soldiers, surrender to the American troops.

May 10.—*Hawaii:* The legislature passes a resolution containing a memorial to President McKinley to remove Governor Dole, on the ground that he has obstructed legislation.

May 11.—*Philippines:* There is opposition among the native priests of the Philippines to the return to the islands of Archbishop Chapelle as administrator; it is reported that attempts are being made to assassinate Aguinaldo.

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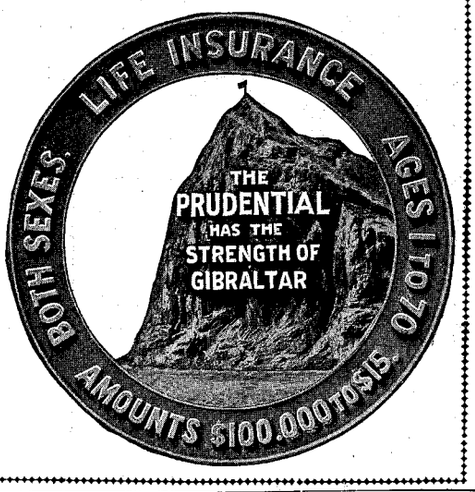

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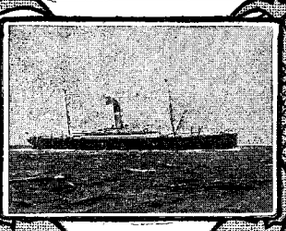

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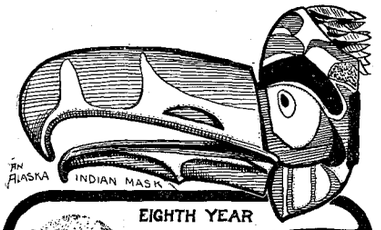

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CHESS.

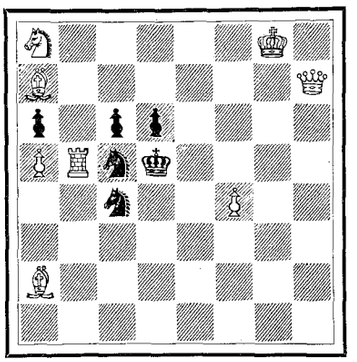
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 559.

By J. E. HERBERT.

The Morning Post, London, Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

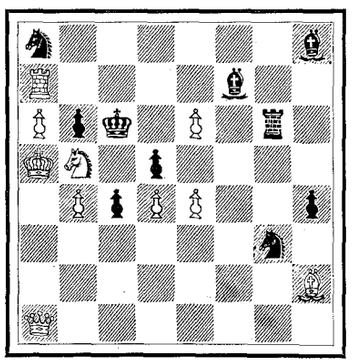
White mates in two moves.

Problem 560.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to M. W. H.,

By DR W. R. I. DALTON.

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 553.

Key-move, Q—R 8.

No. 554.

1. Q—Kt 6 / K x R	2. B—B 3 ch / K x Kt	3. Q—B 7, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5	2. Q x P ch / K—Q 5	3. Q—Q 5, mate
1. ..... / P x B	2. Kt—K 2 ! ch / K x R	3. Q—R 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 6	3. Kt—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—K 6	3. Kt—Kt 5, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt x P, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. Stebbins, Geneva, N. Y.; D. G. Harris, Memphis, Tenn.; H. A. Seade, Mahomet, Ill.; O. C. Brett,

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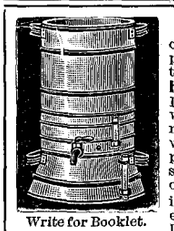

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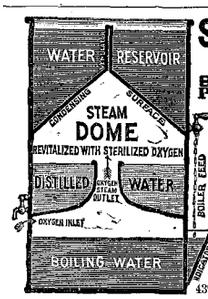

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554 (only): R. H. Renshaw, Boyce, Va.

Comments (553): "Good"—M. W H.; "Cleverly constructed, tho without much originality"—H. W. B.; "Very nice"—M. M.; "Simple and beautiful"—A K.; "Pretty fair"—D. G. H.; "Perplexing, with elusive key"—W. R. C.; "One of the best"—J. G. L.; "Rather easy"—T. and McM.; "Fine"—H. M. C.

(554): "Excellent"—M. W. H.; "The wonderful accuracy, novelty, and ingenuity of the main variation richly entitled this to a prize"—H. W. B.; "The chief merit of this is the P x B variation, and in that it is superb"—M. M.; "The solver has to seek for a well-hidden key"—A K.; "A very pleasing variety of mates"—W. W. S.; "Some neat cavalry tactics"—J. H. S.; "Key-move not so easy"—D. G. H.

Very many solvers went astray with 553 by Q—Kt 8. The answer is P x P, and no mate next move. Hence, the necessity of Q—R 8, so that after P x P, and no mate next move. Hence, the necessity of Q—R 8, so that after P x P, Q—R sq, mate.

In addition to those reported W. J. L., D. G. H., M. Chamberlain, Cody, Wyo., got 551.

Brilliancy Prize.

This little gamelet took the Brilliancy Prize in the late New Orleans Tourney:

JUDGE LABATT. *White.*	E. M. REYNES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P- K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	P—K R 3
4 P—Q 4	P—Q 3
5 Castles	B—K Kt 5
6 Kt—B 3	Kt x Q P
7 Kt x K P	B x Q
8 B x B P ch	K—K 2
9 Kt—Q 5 mate.	

Lasker in New York.

The Champion of the World is giving a series of exhibition games against the "crack" players of the Manhattan Chess-Club. The veteran Delmar opened the first of these games, and had to resign after the Champion's thirty-fifth move. The game is very instructive, showing careful and accurate play against what appeared to be a very strong attack. Here are the moves:

Queen's Pawn Opening.

DELMAR. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	DELMAR. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 Kt x B	Kt x Kt
2 P—K B 4	P—Q B 4	21 B—R 4	Kt—B 2
3 P—K 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 B—Q 7 ch	K—Kt sq
4 P—B 3	P—K 3	23 B—R 4	P—B 3
5 Kt—K B 3	B—Q 3	24 Q—K 2	R—Kt 2
6 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	25 Q—Kt 2	P x Kt
7 Castles	B—Q 2	26 B P x P	R—B 2
8 Kt—K 5	Q—K 2	27 R—K Kt sq	B x P
9 P—Q R 3	Castles Q R	28 P x B	Kt x P
10 P—Q Kt 4	P—B 5	29 Q—Kt 5	Kt—B 4
11 B—B 2	Q R—Kt sq	30 B—K 3	Kt—K 5
12 P—R 4	P—K R 4	31 Q—Kt 2	Q—R 5
13 P—R 5	P—K Kt 4	32 K R—Kt sq	R—Kt sq
14 P—Kt 5	Kt—Q sq	33 R—R 2	Kt—Kt 6 ch
15 P—R 6	P—Kt 3	34 K—Kt sq	Q—K 5
16 Kt—R 3	P x P	35 R—K sq	Q x B ch
17 P x P	Kt—K sq	36 Resigns.	
18 Q—B 3	Kt—B 2	1 hr. 46 min.	1 hr. 40 min.
19 K—R sq	B x P		

The second game was with Hymes, who probably had a win, but failed to see it, and allowed Lasker to get out of danger and force a Draw:

Ruy Lopez.

HYMES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	HYMES. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Kt P x P	Q—Q 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 B—B 4	P—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	19 P—Q 4	B—Kt 2
4 P—Q 3	P—Q 3	20 P x P	P x P
5 P—B 3	B—K 2	37 min.	49 min.
6 Q Kt—Q 2	Castles	21 Kt x P	Q—K B 3
7 Kt—B sq	P—Q R 3	22 Q—Kt 3	B—B sq
8 B—R 4	P—Q Kt 4	23 B—Kt 3	B—K 3
9 B—Kt 3	Kt—Q R 4	24 Q—R 4	P—Q R 4
10 Kt—K 3	Kt x B	25 Q—B 6	B—Q Kt 5
11 P x Kt	R—K sq	26 R—K 2	B—Kt 5
12 Castles	B—B sq	27 Q—Q 5 ch	B—K 3
13 R—K sq	P—Q 4	28 Q—B 6	B—Kt 5
14 P x P	Kt x P	29 Q—Q 5 ch	B—K 3
15 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	30 Q—B 6	B—Kt 5
16 P—B 4	P x P	Drawn.	

Dr. Lasker has also beaten Hanham and Showalter, and played twenty-three games, simultaneously, against twenty-three picked men, winning seventeen, losing three, and drawing three.

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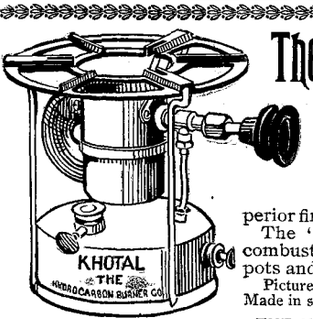

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